Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 230 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

It is satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,)

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.

(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.

(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,800,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newshwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING,

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort,
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ..... One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	10,00,000
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 19,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings)
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
324, Budhwar Path,
Poona City.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars, Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
119, Esplanade Road, Fort.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRITNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BELGAUM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Shivram Vasudeo Phodnis.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudin G.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd., Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—Abdul Rahman & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Chankar Vishnu Vagh.
GONGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thakursingh.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Madall.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Rasul & Sons.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Bodies Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dolsukhram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—A. E. Lal & Sons.
PALANPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaikh Rasul & Sons.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—J. [illegible]
SECUNDERABAD.—[illegible]
SHOLAPUR.—[illegible]

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND UNSERVICEABLE MILL STORES OF CRESCENT MILLS AND THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. BENNETT and Co. will [illegible] DAY, the 27th inst. [illegible] ll by Public A[illegible] the following [illegible] Or the p[illegible] Purgusson [illegible] A l[illegible] as empt[illegible] china cl[illegible] and turpen[illegible] empty bags [illegible] jars, new sma[illegible] pickers, and buffers [illegible] iron, hassian tares of [illegible] On the premises of the [illegible] Dyeing and Printing W[illegible] Parbhadevi Road, Du[illegible]

A lot of unserviceable stores [illegible] casks of powder, colour and china [illegible] iron drums barrels and cans, drums, kerosine oil tins, empty [illegible] achinery, C. I. Casting, brass d[illegible] hoop iron press doocbe etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be [illegible] the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED G[illegible]

Under instructions from Lieut.-Colonel C. Pane, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Dadar, near the Tram Terminus, in the compound of the Combined Labour Depot:—

About 275 lots containing unclaimed goods, etc., such as bundles of sundry clothes, wooden boxes with clothes, tin trunks with clothes, old boot and shoes, overcoats, gunny bags, wearing apparels, bazais, utensils, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FLAT NAILS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Abdool Kayum Essabally of Bhusaval Monolla:—

Ex. S. S. "Oneda."

100 kegs of 4 inches and 100 kegs of 5 inches, S. S. Flat Nails each containing 45 lbs. nett.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL ESTATE CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd October, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises (Plot No. 13), the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years.

The plots now offered for leasing are situate on the Board's Nowroji Hill Estate [illegible] are situate close to the Bhat Bazar [illegible] docks and in a locality, where there is great demand for shops, godowns, pedis, residences.

Lot No. 1.—A very valuable corner known as plot No. 13, Nowroji Hill containing 592 square yards and having ages of about 85 feet to Chinch Bunder and 85 feet to a proposed road on its [illegible]

Lot No. 2.—An excellent Building [illegible] as Plot No. 16, containing 218 [illegible] and having a frontage of 49 [illegible] Bunder Road.

For further particulars, plans, and building rules apply to the Bo[illegible] Manager at his Office at Esplanade [illegible] to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the [illegible] stant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and risk of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. Naro.

About 1,344 dozen Maypole navy blue, dark green, black, [illegible] light blue, also green, scarlet, [illegible] taupe, dark brown, orange, [illegible] pink, purple, plum, crimson, [illegible] mauve, and cream.

At 2 p.m.

1 second-hand rubber [illegible] order.

1 second-hand [illegible] shigram.

1 second-hand [illegible] order.

1 bay h[illegible]

The pr[illegible] many

SALE BY

MESSRS. [illegible]

Auctio[illegible]

On MONDAY, the [illegible] 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Gouldas Desai and Co., at his shop at Kandewadi Gully, Malji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sha Mangrikji Jethabhai:—

25 bales each about 300 pairs of Dhoties No. 1255 or others and 8 to 10 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES WASTE OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in The New Prince of Wales Press, by order of the Rubdi Mills, Ltd., the following goods:—

10 bales different kinds of waste (Reeling, Weaving, Sized, Beam Ends, Colour[illegible]

TRADE ... NTS.

BEST UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for Chemists, Doctors, Shop-keepers, etc. Five strong Teakwood Shelves. Offered cheap. Apply SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalkadevi Road. 2100

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart LINOTYPE OPERATORS to work on piece-work system. Only qualified and competent men required. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—GUJARATI - UNDERGRADUATES or MATRICULATES, knowing Gujarati Accounts to work as a Clerk in Cloth Shop. Apply Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2092

WANTED.—A smart young HINDU ASSISTANT ACCOUNTS CLERK, knowing typing. Good handwriting essential. Salary Rs. 30. Apply personally to DAMODAR KHETSY, Military Square Lane, Fort. 2087

WANTED—For the season, a SECOND CLASS ENGINEER for Ginning Factory at Kishangarh. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the AGENT and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Maharaja Somyag Mills Co. Ltd., Kishangarh (Rajputana). 1862

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, must know Typewriting. Apply personally to GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS, Bar-bhoymohola, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Out Fort. 1989

A N[illegible] Lady Doctor in a Native [illegible]y expert in children's [illegible]y. With free quarters, [illegible] qualifications and [illegible] No. 902 Advt 2060

[illegible]LIARD [illegible]g large [illegible]dge of [illegible]ply

W[illegible] exp[illegible]ANT for the Accounts Departme[illegible] an Indian State. Salary according to qualifications. Thorough knowledge of Urdu indispensable. Apply at once, stating caste, residence, age and salary expected, with copies of testimonials and a recent photo to Box No. 885 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1986

WANTED—Two intelligent EDUCATED MEN for service in the Bombay Tramways chiefly for the purpose of supervising the running of the cars on the road and seeing that they maintain their proper intervals. Men with Railway experience in the Traffic Department would probably be the most suitable. Pay Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month. Apply to TRAMWAY OFFICE, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. 2023

WANTED.

WANTED—Middle of December, FURNISHED FLAT or BUNGALOW. Reply to:—CAPTAIN G. A. PENTREATH, I.A.R.O., Nepean Road, Malabar Hill. 1954

WAR STAMPS—Wanted to purchase war stamps. Apply Box No. 910. Advt. [illegible]bay Chr[illegible] 2099

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—At Lovedale, Ooty. For War Loan, Houses and Tea Estate. Apply Mrs. DALY. 2026

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. T. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street Bombay.

FOR SALE—BOILER LANCASHIRE, 150 lbs. pressure 22 feet by 6½ and COMPOUND ENGINE, 300 B. H. P. and STRIPPING FILLETS going cheap. Apply D. D. ENGINEER, Dadyseth Agiari Street, Bombay. 2066

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—TO LET—"HOMESTEAD", on Chowk Point, completely furnished, from 1st October to 31st December to Europeans or Parsis. Rent Rs. 2,500. Apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 2074

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the Public that the INCOME TAX OFFICE, BOMBAY, will be transferred on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, from the TOWN HALL to WADIA BUILDING, 20-22, Parsi Bazar Street.

R. D. ROWLANDS,
Acting Collector of Income Tax,
Bombay.

Bombay, 26th September, 1918. 2096

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up to 31st October, 1918, for the work of constructing a causeway over the Malaprabha river at Kamatgi in the Bijapur District, estimated to cost about Rs. 86,319. Tender forms and other particulars may be obtained from the office of the undersigned between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on all days except Sundays and holidays.

M. T. ADALJA,
Executive Engineer,
Bijapur District.

Bijapur, 23rd September, 1918. 2097

NOTICE.

[illegible]ED for public in[illegible] Winners of the [illegible]are request[illegible] tickets to [illegible], Dhar, [illegible]ter which [illegible] as the [illegible]d. The [illegible]rgely due [illegible] tickets.

M. N. KHORY,
[illegible]or Dewan, Dhar State.

[illegible]AY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

[illegible]E IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVI[illegible]ND on Preference Shares of this Com[illegible]r the second half-year ended 30th June, [illegible] 5 per cent. per annum (free of Income [illegible]nd that a final Dividend at Rs. 80. per [illegible] on Ordinary Shares (free of Income Tax) [illegible] the year ended 30th June, 1918, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 4th October, 1918, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to thos shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th day of September, 1918.

Dividend Warrants will be issued to the Shareholders on application.

By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & COMPANY,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th September, 1918. 2086

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A STATE ENGINEER on the following terms:—

1. Salary Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,500 according to qualifications.
2. Free furnished house.
3. Candidate must keep motor for inspection purposes and will be given mileage and travelling allowance vide State Rules.
4. Will be guided in all respects by the State Rules.
5. Must deposit security equal to six months' salary either in lump sum or by instalments which will be liable to forfeiture only for quitting service without permission.

[illegible]cations must be sent before the 15th of [illegible] accompanied with photographs which [illegible]be returned and without which no ap[illegible] will be considered, addressed to:—

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to his Highness the Shri Sewai
Maharaj Dev of Alwar.

[illegible]N SALE OF MACHI[illegible]ERY.

[illegible]e ned will sell by Public [illegible]at 10 a.m. on the 20th of October, [illegible] Liquidation Court, Charing [illegible] the following Machinery. In [illegible]sers may either bid personally [illegible]nder sealed cover, which [illegible] undersigned before that

[illegible]'s Engine, driven by one [illegible]oiler by Tinker Shenton [illegible] ft. by 60 lbs. Complete with [illegible]ap, Lot of galvanized iron [illegible]ron, chimney.
[illegible] 8 in. Black and Marsden
[illegible] Boulton, England.
[illegible] Grit Force pump.
[illegible]draw and Grit
[illegible]plete, with
[illegible]s.
[illegible]cels and

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BABLIBAI alias SHITABAI, widow of Bhai Pandurang Dhakji Kothare, and her son, SHAMRAO BHAI PANDURANG, Pathare Prabhoos, of Bombay, Executors of the Will of the late Bhai Pandurang, have contracted to sell to our client, Mr. M. S. JOSHI, Brahmin, of Bombay, the undermentioned properties.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, trust, share, transfer, exchange, inheritance, possession, lien, charge or otherwise in the said immoveable property or any part or parts thereof, is required to give Notice thereof to the undersigned at his place at Thana, opposite Kopaneshwar Temple, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land situate at Eksar, near Borivali Station, in the Taluka, and Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, admeasuring 4,863 square yards or thereabouts, assessed at Rs. 2-10-6, together with the building or structures and the well standing therein, bearing Survey No. 185 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Moolraj Khatav, on or towards the West the Ghodbunder Road beyond which is the property of Jesfaram Amritlal Jevaraj Wasanji, on or towards the South the common passage beyond which is the property of Purshottamdas Pranjivan Ganjewalla and Moolraj Khatav and on or towards the North the common passage and the estate of Shamrao Pandurang, the said property at present being in the possession of the vendor and his lessee.

D. B. JOSHI,
Pleader for Mr. M. S. Joshi.

2098

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESAJI MOOSAJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claim, of whatsoever kind or nature, in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchaser, at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof in default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property or any part thereof, of which no notice shall have been so received, will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those several pieces or parcels of freehold and leasehold land (now joined together and forming one plot), admeasuring together 9,628 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Worlee, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the bungalows, outhouses, stables and other structures standing thereon, bearing New Survey Nos. 3266, 3267, 3271, 3279 and 3280, and Municipal Ward Nos. 324 (2), 331, 333, 335 and 336, and Street Nos. 226A, 233 and 237, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of Vijbhucandas Seth, partly by the property of Ananda Anand, partly by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, partly by the property of Bhowram Raghoba, and partly by the property of Waman Laxuman, on or towards the South partly by the property of Keroba Ramji and partly by a public passage, on or towards the East partly by the Worlee Road, partly by the property of Waman Laxuman and partly by the property of Keroba Ramji, and on or towards the West by the property of Ramchandra Dadajee.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2089

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PESTONJI FAKIRJI SIDHWA has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the property hereunder described free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of free-hold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Mazagaon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 455, New No. 2408, Old Survey No. 6 and New Survey No. 3628 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Sulleman Haji Chhotani, on or towards the West by the said Mazagaon Road, on or towards the North by the property of Aishabai, wife of Abdul-Latif Fasatay, and on or towards the South by the property of Tyeb Guni and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 4286 and Street Nos. 21-23 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1918.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2104

Nuzerally Khanbhoy
PIPES, HARDWARE AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS
[illegible]S LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS, etc.
[illegible]i Street,

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that PEERBHAI HASAN and BAI HAWABAI, wife of Peerbhai Hasan have contracted to sell to our client HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED HAJEE UMAR, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 862, 866, 869, New No. 8029, 8033, Old Survey Nos. 1750, 1751 and 1751 and New Survey No. 877 and 877 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 6245 and 6246 and Street Nos. 136 and 138 and containing by admeasurement 204. 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hasham Oosman, on or towards the South by the property of Fakirmiya bin Alisaheb Kur, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the East by the Ghoghari Moholla.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1918.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2102

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
Commencing To-morrow Matinee at 5 p.m.
and
Every Night at 9-30 p. m. Except Sundays.
and Matinee on Saturday at 5 p. m.
WHEELER AND DOLAN
present
THE GREATEST MUSIC HALL BILL EVER SEEN IN THE EAST
The All-American Vaudeville Co.
Direct from
NEW YORK CITY
including
RICHARD WHEELER & GERTRUDE DOLAN
America's representative Dancers,
In a 1918 Offering of Characteristic Dances and Gowns:
And the latest in modern Ballroom Dances
Exhibiting Beautiful Frocks and Gowns.
EDWINA BARRY
America's Daintiest Comedienne
JACK AND SYLVERA
The American Husky Cowboy and beautiful Cowgirl.
Introducing life on the American Prarie.
ROSS SOBEL & MAURY STERNDALE
America's Syncopated Ragtime Fiends of the Piano and Violin.
A Regular American Vaudeville Show
9 COMPLETE ACTS 9
Full of American "ZIP" and "PEP".
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Prices:—Night Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs, 2, Gallery Re, 1 and Annas 8 Boxes from Rs. 35 and under.
MATINEE—Stall Rs. 3, D. Circle Rs. 2 Balcony Re 1, Gallery Ans. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 25 and under.

TAKE TIMELY HEED!
The Programme changes to-morrow, and you have only three Shows left to you to-day at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
to witness the superb Picture of living Fairy-land, the enchanting spectacle of the Haunts of Angels and Sea-Nymphs.
"THE SIRENS OF THE SEA"
(6 parts—7,000 feet)
a Photo-play that stirs the most unimaginative soul to its very depth.
Two other Dramas in the Programme:
(a) "What the——?" (3000ft)
(2) "The Curse of a Flirting Heart" (2000ft)
To-Night—7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
SECOND INSTALMENT OF THE GREAT INDIAN SERIAL
THE EXILE OF SHRI RAMA
Parts 7 to 10.
[illegible]ther with a full Programme.
[illegible] nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

The Best Show in Bombay!
DE VILLIERS
NEW VARIETY CO.
IN THEIR THEATRE, DHOBI TALAO
Merit! Merit!
GENUINE VARIETY—BRIGHT CLEVER WITTY.
Daily 6-30, 9-45
Sundays at 6 p.m. only.
Artists that are Artists—Comedians who are Comedians.
ALL BRITISH VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
BOB DU-FOR
Cleverest Comedian in India.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN No. 2
Some Juggling.
MADEMOISELLE DU BARRY
Operatic Soprano.
MAY KELVEY
Soubrette and High Kicker.
PHIL MAY
Light Comedian.
BABBY AND HER DOG BESSIE
LAURA DIAMOND
Clever Song and Dance Artiste.
CHICK MORRIS
Eccentric Comedian and Dancer.
MISS EVA RENEE
The XX Century Wonder.
DE VILLIERS
The Greatest living Magician.
THE ONLY VARIETY SHOW TOURING INDIA ON ITS OWN MERITS.
It is the very best.
Needs no fancy advertising to draw the public.
Everywhere achieving success.
SMOKING ALLOWED.
Prices Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
Children under 10, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half price.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.
To-night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
SECOND INSTALMENT OF
MR. PATANKER'S MASTER-SERIAL
The Exile of Rama
Parts 4 and 5.
THE LITTLE FAT RASCAL
A two reel LKO Comedy providing continuous laughter for twenty minutes and
The Universal Screen Magazine.
Special Show To-day at 5-15.

JOAN OF ARC
bids your farewell this Evening, after having won thousands of hearts during the past two weeks.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, is positively the last chance to see this absolutely Gorgeous Photoplay
"THE DAUGHTER OF FRANCE"
(and Week—6,000 feet.)
Let nothing deter you from paying a visit this Evening during any one of the four Shows to the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
This Evening: 5-30, 7, 8-45, & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
EXTRA CINEMA SHOW AT 8.30.
GALA NIGHT
AND
Change of Programme
THE GAIETY CO. Presents
VARIETIES
including
A most interesting Sensational Drama entitled
MASTER OF THE WORLD
Introducing the
GREAT SNAKE DANCE
and numerous Sensational events
— intercepted by —
FUNNY COMICS
MONDAY NEXT SEPTEMBER 30TH
THE GREAT WHITE
MAHATMA CO.
headed by
Dr. RICHARD ROWE
AND
MYSTIC MORA
In new feature act of
TELEPATHY, HYPNOTISM,
ELECTRICITY, CLAIRVOYANCE
Humouros, Sensational, Exciting, Fascinating.
THE GREAT
LAUGHTER PRODUCING SHOW.

THE EXCELSIOR
FAREWELL PROGRAMME.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF
PROGRAMME No. 4 TO-NIGHT at 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
M. S COWAN'S
Clever Company of Entertainers
"THE CAMEOS"
Including the Inimitable Comedian
ATHOL TIER
The Man with the Laughing Legs.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE
of the
CAMEOS
Saturday 28th at 5-30 p.m.
FAREWELL MATINEE.
Book your Seats now for grand matinee.
PLANS AT ROSE & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m, at the Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
3 Episodes.
"SOCIAL PIRATES"
Each Episode a complete story.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
To-night at 6-30 & 10
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
The Double Full-2-hour Programme,
DR. RICHARD ROWE
in Magic Art and Spiritualism
MYSTIC MORA
Hypnotist and Mesmerist
In all the Gems from their repertoire
Also the thrilling 3-reel Drama
"IN PEACE AND IN WAR"
A powerful topical Drama dealing with a problem of the present War.
PRICES FOR THE DOUBLE PROGRAMME
Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. Box seats Rs. 2.
Family Boxes for four Rs. 5,
During Wheeler & Dolan's Season Cinema shows will continue at 6-30 p.m. (except on the days when there are Matinees.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
LAST WEEK OF
The Great Serial
"THE HIDDEN HAND"
Episode 14th & 15th.
Don't miss to see the sensational Finale
PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR
Chapter 25
PATHES GAZETTE
Latest
SOUTHERN COLORADO
Travel
BEAT IT
One of Luke's best
Look out for
Future Big Announcements
Time 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. daily
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 24th

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp		100
" " Sales of East Indians		...
" Imports		3,000
Std Americans spot trading value		23.91
Egyptian F.G.F sakellaridis		30.19
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	32.45
	Jan	32.60
	Mar.	31.98
New Orleans 9-30 a.m	Oct.	31.01
	Jan.	31.98

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 24th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's price
Sept:	23.78
Oct:	22.93
Nov:	...
Dec.	22.65
Jan	22.52

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 24th.

New Contracts

Months	To-day's price
Sept.	23.61
Oct.	23.71
Nov	23 09
Dec.	22.87
Jan	22 85

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept 24th

New Contracts

Months	To-day's price.
Sept	30.19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 24th

M.G. Bengal Good	..	..	..	18.75
" " Fully Good	..	..	..	60.50
" " Fine	..	..	..	10.00
" No 1 Oomra Good	..	..	..	21.25
" " Fully Good	..	..	..	22.00
" " Fine	..	..	..	22.50
" Broach Good	..	..	..	23.75
" " Fully Good	..	..	..	21.00
" " Fine	..	..	..	24.25

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	25,000
Exports to Great Britain	..	..	...
" to Continent	..	..	...
Futures at New York Oct.	..	..	31 99
" " Jan.	..	..	31.44
" " Mar.	..	..	31.38
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	33.25
" " Orleans	..	..	32 75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	..	..	30.42
" " Jan.	..	..	30 44

MONEY MARKET

London, Sept. 23rd.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	..	49 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.				
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917				
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	..	..	..	3 1/2
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	..	..	3 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	..	4 1/4
" " " 4 "	..	..	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	..	..	..	3 1/8
" 7 day market loans	..	..	..	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	..	..	..	58½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	..	..	..	59½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	..	..	..	68½
Government Securities 3 %	..	..	..	59½
Cr. On London at Paris France	..	..	..	26.07

WAR LOANS

London, Sept. 23rd.

5% 1925—1928	..	..	..	..	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	..	..	..	..	£100½
5 % New	..	..	..	..	£95½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Sept 23rd.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	77/6
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian—Paid	79/6

RAPESEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Afloat Value	600
Coria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal ..	£124½
Lead Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct Dec. Buyers	17/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec Buyers	19/6

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	3/4
Tone:—Quiet.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.	2/2½
Tone:—Firm.	

GENERAL DEBILITY OR DEFICIENCY OF VITAL FORCES
CAN BE SPEEDILY REMOVED BY
RATNAKAR PILLS.

The great Ayurvedic remedy for nervous and functional exhaustion.

Speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparts vigour to the most debilitated constitutions and makes life ten times more enjoyable. A few weeks use will convince you.

What eminent men say:—

RAJKUMAR HAMIR SIMHJI, HEIR APPARENT VIRPUR (Kathiawar) says:—This new product of your vast learning and experience in Ayurvedic Science is a wonder in the world of Tonics.

RAI SAHIB MUL CHAND SAHGAL, Retired Senior Sub-Judge, Lahore, writes:—I have used Pandit Bihari Lal's Ratnakar Vati and find that it gives tone to the system and improves general health and working capacity. The simple fact that it is prepared by an experienced Vedic Physician of well established reputation is a guarantee of its wholesomeness.

Price packet of 40 Pills Rs. 2-8 by V. P. P. Rs. 2/12.

For Ratnakar Pills and other Ayurvedic medicines for all sorts of complaints apply to

PT. BIHARI LAL SHASTRI,
Proprietor, Ratnakar Aushdhalaya,
Papar Mandi, Lahore.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

The nominal rate this morning for Fully Good Broach April May was Rs. 865. The Marwari bazaar opened irregular, the quotations in the first few minutes being Rs. 862, Rs. 854 and Rs. 858/59. Later on the market firmed up and gradually improved to Rs. 870. At 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 868. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 871, and at 6-15 p.m. prices were as under.

Ready cotton has been in moderate demand. Prices are somewhat steadier.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M.

Fully Good Broach April/May Rs. 871.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan Rs. 745.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 25th SEPT. 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals ..	..	..	..	..	Ready
Sawginned Dharwar		..	875	855	"
M.G. Westerns ..		..	885	835	"
M G. Coompta ..		..	895	875	"
M G. Bagalkot ..		..	865	835	"
M G. Kadi Viramgam		860	840		"
M.G. Anjar ..		870	850		"
M.G Mundra ..		880	860		"
M G. Limbdi Wadhwan		845	825		"
Laktar Ginned ..		..	..		"
M.G. Atini Miraj ..			885	865	"
Kala Ginned ..		810			"
M.G. Damangadra ..		855	830		"
M.G. Broach ..	830	810	830		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th Sept. 1918.

Cotton	1,134	bales
Wheat	4 293	gwts
Linseed	8.853	"
Rape, &c	351	"
Gingellyseed	338	"
Poppyseed	295	"
Groundnuts	1,150	"
Castorseed	1,534	"
Rice	45,693	"
Myrabollams	1,485	"
Cottonseed	3,557	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	6,109	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Mahar	Nil	"
Barley	2,641	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Sepwards as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

Bombay 26th September, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-Fine.	Fine	Fully Good	Good	F.G.F.	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	715	665	..	..	Ready
Sclade-Punjab (M.G.)	..	715	665	..	..	Ready
Dharwar (M.G.)	..	..	805	815	..	Ready
Kalogaon (G.S.)	..	..	820	810	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	837	817	..	..	Ready
Ladi	..	..	865	855	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limbdi Dharangadhra (M.G.)	..	..	855	845	..	Ready
Mundra (G.S.)	..	..	885	870	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	875	850	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	860	845	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	895	880	Ready
Antni-Miraj (M.G)	..	..	..	890	875	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Sept. 26th—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0	10 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	71 0 0	10 8 0
" Karachi Bangla	71 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 6 0
" " Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 12 0	11 4 0
" Thin	10 8 0	10 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	92 0 0	...
" Gajar 75-25	92 0 0	...
" Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	...
" Black	70 0 0	...
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	...
Mowraseed	7 0 0	...
Barley	49 0 0	7 4 0
Castorseed	85 0 0	17 14 0
Forward	Rs. a. p	
Wheat April-May	9 13 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept	10 0 0	
Linseed May	12 14 0	
Linseed Sept.	11 4 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET

Bombay, Sept 26th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
David No. 18	1—7—14
Shaw Wallace No. 16	1—7—4
Simplex No. 10	1—4—12
Edward No. 16	1—4—10
Spinning Co. No 6½	1 0 0

WONDERFUL SPECIFIC
FOR
DIABETES
Radical and Sure Cure,
by which Diabetic patients suffering from any long standing period and given up by English and Indian Physicians, are radically cured of their disease, is distributed
GRATIS
to diabetic patients in Benares daily.

Out-door Patients have to pad Rs. 10-6 for the specific of four weeks' use, three weeks' Rs. 9-5, two weeks' Rs. 6-5 and for one week's Rs. 3-4. Full amount will be refunded in case of failure. Though it is not fallible still it is written for the satisfaction of patients.

The specific is to be taken for 4 to 12 weeks according to constitution.

Ingredients are VEGETABLES and HERBS only and free from opium or any poisonous substance or hit effect.

It is guaranteed that no relapse of Diabetes appears after recovery till the end of their lives, whether they stop in Benares for 4 to 12 weeks or they take the specific at their home.

Improvement appears on the very first day of commencing the specific.

Testimonials are sent free.

Address:—
K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.
Benares City, U. P., India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10.000, Rs. 25,000 Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·6036 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0151 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95-2 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1248 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of .....1919.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 25th 1918.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	..	..	..	1	8 15½
" Demand	..	..	..	1	8 1
Docs. Acceptance 30 days	..	..	..	1	8 6½
Yes. Demand	..	..	..		193½
American Dollars	..	..	..		278
Hongkong	..	..	..		251
Shanghai	..	..	..		384
Japan	..	..	..		153½
Singapore	..	..	..		156

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-0-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty. Rs. 109-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 205.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 153½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 146½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 251.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 384.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. 87.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22. 98¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 70.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926. 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 80.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened steady but declined towards the close owing to profit-taking.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—Swadeshi 2340, Swan 720 x.d. Standard 2165 x.d. Simplex 825 x.d. Shapurji 132-8, Pearls 637-8, New Great 372-8, Madhowji 2300, Kohinoor 1510, Kastoorchand 1370, Ind. Bleaching 176-4, Finlay 517-8 x.d. Fazalbhoy 827-8, David 577-8 x.d. Currimbhoy 385, Crescent 271-4, Colaba 1510, Century 450, Cen. India 2520, By. United 1000, By. Dyeing 1435, Ind. Cement 320, Katni Or 260 x.d. Katni Defd. 1355 x.d. Tata Ord Tata Defd 1335, Alcocks 755, By. Bu By. Tramway 420, and Tata H

The following are the clos New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2340, Swa plex 822-8, Shapu Great 370, M Bleaching vid 580 450

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their Circular dated 8th August, 1918, write:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £806,155, as compared with last week's return.

SILVER.

No alteration has taken place during the week in the price of silver.

The Shanghai exchange rose 2d. to-day to 4s. 10d.

The "London Gazette" of the 6th instant, contained the following announcement:—

"After Regulation 30ee the following regulation shall be inserted:—30ee.—(1) It shall be lawful for the Treasury to make orders fixing a maximum price for silver bullion. (2) Any order made under this regulation may contain such supplemental provisions as appear to the Treasury necessary or expedient for giving effect to the order, and may be revoked, extended or varied, as occasion requires. (3) If any person sells or purchases, or agrees or offers to sell or purchase, except under a licence in writing granted by the Treasury, any silver bullion at a price exceeding the maximum price fixed by an order made under this regulation, or contravenes or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order, he shall be guilty of a summary against these regulations."

INDIAN CURRENCY R

(In lakhs of ru

Notes in circulation J 12,063, July 30, 12,141.

Reserve in silver coin side India) July 15, 1 30, 1,842.

Gold coin and bullio July 22, 2,041; July 30

Gold out of India J July 30, 12.

The Indian Commercial I ment, has received a cable e favourable information as to th

"The rainfall appears to ha somewhat during the last week initial examination of monsoon perts consider that the worst fall however continues scant and east of the Punjab and i ing portion of the United throughout Baluchistan, Sind to a lesser degree in the ad Gujarat, Central India and Bombay Deccan. The Centr and Hyderabad have recent prospects of jute and other on the whole fair."

The stock in Sha consisted of about and 15,000,000 doll 26,200,000 ounce 27th Jul

Q

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Sept. 26.)

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Harold of the Bombay Political Department has been granted an extension by twelve days of the privilege leave granted to him.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge on Rs. 150 per mensem for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Vishvanath Ramchandra Chanbal, LL.B., to hold it, and to do duty as Additional Subordinate Judge at Bulsar.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Satara, vice Mr. G. K. Kale.

Mr. Govind Krishna Kale, LL.B., on relief, to be Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Thana.

Messrs. Scotson and Kale to try such cases as the Sessions Judges of Satara and Thana respectively may make over to them for trial.

Mr. Shamrav Ramrav Jagadale to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police at the Panch Mahals during the absence of Mr. Saiyid Jaffer Saiyid Zain El Edrus on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. S. T. Fernandes, Mamlatdar of the Y Taluka and Magistrate of

ALLEGED ADULTERY

CHARGE AGAINST A LOCO INSPECTOR.

A JUVENILE WITNESS.

At the Dadar Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Charles Lawrence Macdonald, an engine-driver on the B. B. & C. I. Ry., charged E. Stewart, lately a Loco Inspector on the same Railway, with adultery, under sec. 497, I. P. Code.

At the first hearing, Mr. R. D. Ratnagar held Mr. Kanuga's brief for the complaint, and Mr. Navalkar held Mr. Godinho's brief for the accused.

At a subsequent hearing, Mr. Kanuga appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Godinho with Mr. Dalal appeared for the accused.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

Charles Lawrence Macdonald, the complainant, was first examined. He said, he was an engine-driver on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and resided on the first floor of Block No. 3. B.B. & C.I. Railway Quarters at Lower Parel. He was married to Kathleen Evelyn Johnson about 9 years ago. After his marriage they both lived together in Bombay and at Gangapur near Agra. He had two girls now living, and they were now residing with his father. Till the incident of which he was complaining, the children used to live with him and his wife at the railway quarters in Parel. He knew the accused for many years. Till recently he was employed as Loco Inspector on the B.B. & C.I. Railway. He lived on the ground floor of Block No. 4 in the same railway quarters. In 1914 he was transferred from Bombay to Gangapur as a driver. He worked there till June 1918.

TRANSFERRED TO PAREL.

After the accused was transferred to Bombay from Gangapur, his wife persuaded him to obtain a transfer to Bulsar on account of his eyes. He applied for a transfer to Bulsar, but was in fact transferred to Parel, and settled down in Block No. 3. Accused was living in Block No. 4, but he had friendly intercourse with the accused. He did not visit his place and he did not speak to him, except on matters of business and on rumours regarding him and his wife travelling together. On the 15th August he saw Mr. Walcott, who lived next door and who informed him that one night at 10-30 he heard his wife's voice in the residence of the accused. He questioned his wife, but she protested her innocence. That night he was to have left Bombay for Bulsar by the No. 7 "Down Passenger", which is due to depart from Colaba at 9-50 p.m., but was 1 hour and 9 minutes late that night. He had come to know that the accused had come to Bombay from Bulsar and cancelled going out on an "oil trial train". That made him suspicious, and he spoke to his wife, who made the usual answer. He then went to the Loco Foreman and asked him if he could relieve Stewart at Parel. The Loco Foreman did not comply with his request. He went home at 8-15 p.m., and then his servant gave his letter. His servant took his business box. The letter was in his wife's handwriting (Ex. B.). He went back to the running shed and signed there "sick," and informed the night chargeman to keep it a secret, and also asked him to inform the driver who would be relieving him not to leave his own business box, as he was leaving his own for the reliever's use. Having made those arrangements he went to Colaba with a light engine to work his train, No. 7, which left Colaba at 10-59 p.m. He started his train and blew a recognised whistle to inform his wife that he had started with his train. Each driver had a peculiar whistle for his family. His reliever came on the engine, and he directed the latter to blow the same whistle when the engine came to the cabin, which was opposite his quarters. He jumped off the engine while the train was in motion and went home. There were two approaches to his quarters, one was the front staircase, and the other a spiral staircase on the rear.

ACCUSED IN WIFE'S BED ROOM.

He went up the spiral staircase and tried to see through a window pane of glass, but it being white could not see. He, however, heard some whispering in the house. The sound came from the bed-room where a dim light was burning. He eventually got into the house through the window of his bath-room. The wire netting of that window had got off. He heard his dog bark and also the movements of feet. He then made a rush to his bed-room and his wife rushed up to him with her arms outstretched crying out "Thief, thief." She was in a chemise. He brushed her off, and ran after a figure to his front verandah followed by his wife, who was shouting "It is the cook, it is the cook running down the front staircase." He noticed a dark figure at the side of his cot running to the back room. He rushed after it, and struck a match and saw the accused with his left side against the side door of his back room. His back was to the wall. He rushed at the accused and shouted out "Dolly Stewart, I have caught you at last," and abused him. He caught the accused who, in turn, caught him by the throat and kept pressing and throttled him (the complainant). His wife opened a side window, and his two children came into the room. His wife opened a side door, while the accused was pressing his throat. He heard her say, "Dolly Mr. Stewart, go away." As he made a noise to get assistance, his wife shouted out "Don't make a d—d noise. It is not Stewart." Accused had choked him, and with the assistance of his wife he succeeded in extricating himself. He went to the spiral staircase by the side door. His servant, i.e., cook, was on the top of the staircase. The accused brushed past his servant. He went after him, followed by his wife and two children.

The next morning a muffler (Ex. C.) was handed over to him by his cook, who said that he had found it on the side room next to his bed-room with a bottle of whiskey.

Examined by Mr. Kanuga, witness produced the telegram he referred to in his complaint (Ex. D.). He got it from the Loco. Foreman, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Running Shed.

Cross examination was reserved.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S TESTIMONY.

Mir Ahmedalli Imam Alli, Inspector of Police, deposed that the complainant's complaint was recorded by him at 11 a.m. on the 16th August. He had come to the police station at night, made a verbal statement and wanted police assistance for some arrest. He was in an excited condition, and showed him marks on the throat. It had turned red. He said he had been choked by the man against whom he made the complaint. This he said at midnight, and at that time mentioned the name of the person complained against.

Cross-examined, witness said that he saw the complainant that night, not the accused.

SEVEN-YEAR OLD DAUGHTER'S EVIDENCE.

Iris Macdonald, daughter of the complainant was then pointed out the complainant as her father, also Kathleen Evelyn Macdonald as her mother. She had seen the accused before. His name was Stewart. He was first living in Gangapur, and then in Bombay in the B. B. Blocks. Accused used to come to their house in the B. B. Blocks in Bombay at night, when her father was not at home. He used to take off his shoes and stockings and sleep on their bed. He used to talk with her mother. She used to sleep in the very bed in which her mother slept. It was the same bed on which the accused slept. She was awake only when they used to speak. . . . She remembered the night when there was a quarrel between her father and the accused. The quarrel was in their house. She did not know when Mr. Stewart came in, that night. First, her father went out to work. Then he came again. He jumped in from the window. Her mother had a bottle of brandy. She put it underneath the chair and sat on it. Then her father came and said, "Mr. Stewart." Then her father had a fight with Mr. Stewart, who went out by the back verandah, and the cook never caught him. Mr. Stewart had caught hold of her father's neck, and she was hitting Mr. Stewart. At that time her mother was fighting with her father.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

The statement of Emmanuel Stewart, the accused, was then recorded. He said he was a European, aged 37. His occupation was nil, and he was an inhabitant of Bombay.

Q. Is it true that the complainant had some time ago asked you not to have anything to do with his wife?

A. It is not true.

Q. Do you know that the lady named Kathleen Evelyn Macdonald who was just now called into Court, is the wife of the complainant, Mr. Macdonald?

A. I do know this.

Q. Is it true that on the night of the 15th August 1918, you had gone into the complainant's house in his absence?

A. I did so at the request of his wife after refusing once to do so. It was over a letter which I had written to the complainant in the evening.

Q. Is it true that you were in the house after 11 p.m.?

A. By the time the struggle between me and the complainant was over, it might have been after 11 p.m.

Q. Is it true that in the struggle you pressed his throat?

A. No, it is not true. It is a falsehood.

Q. Do you wish to say anything more?

A. No, not until the prosecution evidence is over.

Three charges were then framed against the accused, viz. of house trespass with intent to commit adultery, causing hurt, and attempt to commit adultery under Sections 451, 323, and 497 read with Section 511. I. P. Code.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to all the charges.

COMPLAINANT RECALLED.

The hearing being resumed, the complainant was recalled. He said, he had not suspected his brother Wallace of misconduct with his wife. He had with him three letters dated 12th, 13th and 15th August respectively, written by Wallace to his (complainant's) wife from Bhusawal. He had one letter written by his wife to his brother Walter in which the words "Yours fond Kate" were written. He had destroyed it. He could not say whether in that letter his wife had written the words "My heart's desire is now to fight this case out, and then wash my hands from it all, and stick by you and you alone." He did not know that his wife lived with his brother Wallace for a month in 1914. He did not tell his father that he had with him three letters written by his wife to his brother. He told his father that somebody had anonymously sent to him a letter written by his wife to his brother. None of his witnesses told him that his wife and his brother had been visiting the accused, but Mr. Walcott, who was a next door neighbour of accused, told that on the night of the 15th August, his wife's voice was heard in the house of the accused. He also said that he heard the voice of another person, which he could not recognise. Once his brother came to Gangapur without his bedding and lived with them for a short time, and went away.

ACCUSED'S RAILWAY JOURNEY WITH KATHLEEN.

Continuing, witness said that since starting this case he saw his wife over a case which she had filed against him, on charges of assault and injury. He did not beg of her to return to him.

Henry Carter, time-keeper and gate-keeper in the B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshops was then examined.

Ida Leach, who lived next door to the complainant, then deposed to what she had seen on the 15th night after the struggle.

William Samuel Walcott, the House Agent and Sanitary Inspector of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. also gave evidence.

The entry of marriage between the complainant and the complainant't wife was then proved from the Register of Marriages.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

COMPLAINANT'S FATHER EXAMINED.

The further hearing being resumed yesterday, George Macdonald, father of the complainant was put in the witness-box. He said the letter shown to him was in his handwriting. (Ex. 5). Another letter shown to him was also in his handwriting. He had no letter with him from anyone. His son Wallace never came to his house in Bombay after the prosecution was started. By the words "night shift" in his letter (Ex. 6) he meant a 'chemise'. To him they meant one and the same thing. On the 5th March, between 1 and 2 his daughter-in-law came to his house in Bombay. Mr. Stewart came at about 6 p.m. The same evening he told the accused to be a total stranger to his daughter-in-law. That he did in order to avoid scandal. He taxed the accused for the telegram which the complainant had received concerning the account of his daughter-in-law travelling in the same compartment with the accused. He denied, and said that he had travelled in the restaurant car. Since then he avoided seeing his daughter-in-law. On the 15th August his son came with his daughter-in-law and two children at about 12-25 a.m.

COMPLAINANT'S WIFE'S EVIDENCE.

Katheleen Evelyn Johnson was the next witness. She said the complainant was her husband. In March 1918 she came from Gangapur to Bombay. It was not true that she and the accused travelled in the same coupe car. She had been to her father-in-law in Bombay. She remembered the incident on the night of the 15th August. Her husband came at 6-30 p.m. home, and left about 7 p.m. She then wrote a letter to her husband (Ex. B) telling him that she intended to leave Bombay. At 9 p.m. when the complainant returned home she asked him if he had received her leter, adding that as she had enemies who were trying to break their home, the best thing for her was to part. He asked her where she was going and she replied that she was going to his brother's place. At 10-30 Mr. Stewart was passing by, and she asked him to come upstairs, not once, but twice, but he refused. [illegible]rd time she asked him, and he came [illegible] He sat in her sitting room. [illegible] him not to take her [illegible]t about him) to the Dis- [illegible] She told him that [illegible]r-in-law's place. [illegible]here and be [illegible] bolted. [illegible]om- She asked the complainant what was up. He would not speak. He saw Stewart there, and started shouting "Dolly Stewart, at last I have caught you". She asked the complainant to sit down and listen to what she had to say. Instead of that, they both were shouting and went to the back balcony. She asked her husband to let Stewart go and call him the next morning to speak the matter over, but he would not listen, so she asked Stewart to go down, and pulled her husband away. When her husband came she was fully dressed. She was then in her sitting room, not in bed-room. The lights were bright. When her husband was beating her, her daughters came running out of bed and came to her and asked her husband not to beat her. Iris, her daughter had not spoken the truth when she said that, that night, the accused and she slept on the same bed, as also on previous occasions. Her girls go to bed at 8 o'clock, every night. They were asleep when Stewart arrived. She had prosecuted her husband in that Court who had been fined Rs. 2. After that incident she went to her father-in-law's place. She left the same night. She left her husband several times before.

[illegible]he hearing was adjourned.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

[illegible]DOLAN

[illegible]LE COMPANY

[illegible]ee Saturday September 28th—5½ p.m.
[illegible]0 p.m, except Sundays.
[illegible].5 p.m.

[illegible]them that they have come, they [illegible]pression...."

[illegible]rmance all the way through was [illegible] activity, and should not be

[illegible] biggest crowd
[illegible]ESMAN,"

SAFEGUARDS FOR PEACE.

LABOUR AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., addressing a Labour Conference at Stourbridge in Mail week, said that they did not seek to dismember the Central Empires, but to shatter the foundations of militarist Imperialism. With that system there could be no compromise. If they could not destroy it it would destroy them.

If they could not organise the common will for peace so as to constrain the warlike impulses that were a law of the being of militarist empires, they would have to maintain armaments in the future. Secret diplomacy would begin again to weave webs of intrigue and sow the seeds of jealousy, distrust, and fear. The hope for the future depended upon the discovery of a method of ending war altogether.

THE WAY OF DELIVERANCE.

A peace of reconciliation was a political and economic necessity. No country would be able to afford the cost of special reconstruction on the grand scale if the threat of another and a greater war compelled expenditure upon armaments, and the energies of its peoples were absorbed in preparation for another deadly struggle. For this reason the organised working class movement supported the project of a League of Nations. Labour recognised that in this project lay the hope of deliverance for all the peoples from the severest economic pressure, the most terrible risks of suffering and loss, from crushing burdens of taxation, and from bodily and spiritual enslavement under a system of universal compulsory military service.

Another reason why Labour supported it was that it would have the effect of promoting the unity of peoples. Labour realised that the final safeguard of peace did not lie in the machinery of conciliation or judicial arbitration, however skilfully devised, but in the spirit of international goodwill. The League of Nations would be the fruit of the conviction that the peoples of the world formed one family. Labour was wholly opposed to the arbitrary Powers that had hitherto arrogated to themselves the right of choosing between peace and war. It proclaimed the principle of democratic self-determination, and sought to apply this principle in politics, industry, and social life.

But the League of Nations as Labour conceived it was something more than an organisation to prevent war. It was the first step in the direction of creating a common will in the world. Organised democracy was determined to make the League the great over-riding political authority. It wanted something better than an international assembly of lawyers and diplomatists. It anted an international legislature.

NO MORE SECRET DIPLOMACY.

Labour wanted to see the representatives of every civilised State meeting together to discuss and to legislate upon the common interests of all States. It wanted to see built up a body of international law which would regulate the intercourse of States, as the law of individual countries regulated the intercourse of citizens. Labour desired to bring foreign policy under the control of popularly elected assemblies, and to put an end to the system of secret diplomacy. Until the time came when the nations agreed disarm, Labour insisted that the manufacture of armaments should be nationalised and meanwhile sought to establish a common greement among the nations to limit existg armaments.

Peace was the common interest of all men. The common people had been bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty without consultation. The muddles and blunders of the old system of diplomacy had brought death into their homes. If it was left to that system to settle the terms of the peace; its muddles and blunders might mean the slaughter of their remaining sons, and perhaps of their sons' sons. This was why Labour had united to end this system, and its appeal was not to a class but to the nation—"Manchester Guardian."

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was slight rain during the week in the Deccan, the Karnatak, the Konkan and Surat. More rain is still needed everywhere. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats and winds in Karachi, by rats in Hyderabad and by insects in Thar Parkar. They are withering in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Ahmedabad, Surat, the East Deccan, Kolhapur and Baroda but are in fair to good condition elsewhere. Situation has improved by recent rainfall in Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation the Karnatak and in the Ahmednagar District. In parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier and Dharwar. Rabi sowing continues in Broach, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmednagar and the Karnatak. Scarcity of fodder is felt in almost all districts. Cattle are in poor condition in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Satara, Belgaum and Kolhapur. The supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but for irrigation is deficient in parts of Sind, Kaira, Surat and Dharwar. The Indus at Bukkur registers 6¾ feet against 1[illegible] 4/5 feet at this time last year. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in parts of Sind, Kaira, Broach, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar and were generally steady elsewhere.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The penultimate meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports was held on the Marine Lines Oval on Wednesday evening when the fair and the brave assembled in strength to witness a splendid programme of five events. The street lamps were lit when the sports ended, and the Band, which enlivened the proceedings played "God Save the King." It was altogether a glorious afternoon, free from rain and warm enough to warm enthusiasm among competitors and spectators alike. Mr. J. G. Ridland and L. H. Savile are to be heartily congratulated on the success of the sports as far as they have gone, and as there is only one more river to cross next Wednesday to complete a series of fashionable assembly on the Marine Lines Oval, let us hope for the best for the last time of asking next week.

The programme opened with Tilting at the Ring, Kaiser's Head and Tent-peg with lance which demanded exceptional skill and horsemanship. Here was Scott to the front and ripe for ultimate honours. Gerrand, his only dangerous rival right throughout the meeting, ran him close on points, and it is now a toss up between the two as to who will score the aggregate for at least two of the Gymkhana cups. In the Individual Jumping which followed many ladies took part, and one of the interested heroines ejaculated "how sweet" as Mrs. Hindman negotiated the jumps to perfection. Sherwood certainly merited pride of place and Smith third honours, but Mrs. Hindman will, it is to be hoped, be the recipient of a photograph of her dashing horsewomanship.

The Balloon Race for ladies was an ingenious event. It was run off in heats. Ladies pursued a horseman (Scott nominated) who waved a captive balloon as he dodged a successive pair of pursuing ladies. The ladies made frantic efforts to burst the balloon by striking it with switches. Mrs. Hatch was the first to succeed in this intricate endeavour, Mrs. Turner Green, the second and Mrs. Hindman the third.

A Lloyd Lindsay competition—half sections—followed, and was full of interest. Gerrand and Smith had a clean hit at Aunt Sally and won, Baird and Mumford following in their wake.

An Affinity event—the Izaak Walton Stakes—wound up the proceedings. Ladies and their partners rode round the course to fishing ponds and after each had caught red fish, they had to return together round the course to the winning post. Separate "ponds" were provided for ladies and men. First pair of successful anglers past winning post won, and they were Mrs. Hatch and Baird.

Results:—

TILTING AT RING ETC.

1. Scott.
2. Gerrand
3. Baird.

INDIVIDUAL JUMPING.

1. Sherwood.
2. Mrs. Hindman
3. Smith.

BALLOON RACE FOR LADIES.

1. Mrs. Hatch.
2. Mrs. Turner Green
3. Mrs. Hindman.

LLOYD LINDSAY.

1. Gerrand and Smith.
2. Baird and Mumford.

IZAAK WALTON STAKES.

1. Mrs. Hatch and Baird.
2. Miss Barnard and Mumford.

(Continued from column 6.)

receive such reasonable remuneration as the Governor-General in Council may, by a general or special order in writing, determine, provided that in determining the rate of remuneration the Governor-General in Council shall have regard to the character and nature of the war work which the industrial worker has been called upon to perform.

(11) No industrial worker shall, as long as he is engaged on war work, be required to perform any kind of military service.

(12) (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act. (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules under this section may provide for (a) the manner and form in which any order or notice under this Act shall be given or served; (b) the procedure to be followed by Selection Committees in performing their duties under this Act, and (c) any other matter which by this Act was to be prescribed. (3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the "Gazette of India" and on such publication shall have effect as if engaged in this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Certain industries of national importance which are essential to the maintenance of the forces in the field are steadily expanding on a large scale necessitating the employment of men with special technical knowledge and training on a scale commensurate with such expansion. It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the services of specialists from the United Kingdom and it is proposed to utilise to the fullest extent the services of those who are in India. The Bill is designed to give effect to this proposal. Briefly, the Bill provides for taking power by an order in writing to require any member of the European portion of the Indian Defence Force whether in possession of an exemption certificate or not to take up or continue any employment in any industry declared to be of national importance by the Governor-General in Council. Persons in respect of whom such an order has been made, will be deemed to have been called out for general military service or to have been called upon to perform actual military duty, as the case may be, according as they belong to the general military service or local military service class. It is not intended to exercise this power except for the purposes of Government service and industrial concerns under Government control. It is proposed to make provision for the payment of reasonable salaries to persons employed on technical work and to utilise the services of the Selection Committees formed under the Indian Defence Force Act for advising Government as regards individual cases.

I. D. F. MEMBERS AND WAR WORK.

INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION BILL.

FULL TEXT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The following is the text of the Industrial Compulsion Bill, which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is introducing at to-day's Council:

Whereas it is expedient to provide that certain persons deemed to be enrolled for military service under the Indian Defence Force Act of 1917 may be called upon to perform war work, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

(1) This Act may be called the Industrial Compulsion Act, 1912. It shall remain in force during the continuance of the war and for a period of six months thereafter.

DEFINITIONS.

(2) In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in subject or context, "Industrial worker" means any member of the Indian Defence Force who has been called upon to perform war work in accordance with the provisions of this Act; "Government control" means any form of Government control by which an industrial concern is controlled in respect of outturn and profits; "member of the Indian Defence Force" means any person deemed to be enrolled for general or local military service, under section 3 or 4, as the case may be, of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, whether such person is or is not the holder of a certificate of exemption granted under that Act; "prescribed" means prescribed by the rules made under this Act; "Selection Committee" means any authority constituted under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, for the purpose of assisting in the selection of persons to be called out for general military service under that Act and "war work" means work in connection with the prosecution of the present war which (a) requires special technical knowledge and training, and (b) is work in an industrial concern carried on by the Government or under Government control.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act every member of the Indian Defence Force, who has been trained for any industrial work and has special technical knowledge thereof shall be liable to be called upon to perform war work.

(4) (1) If the prescribed authority is of opinion that, (a) it is necessary in the public interest to call upon industrial workers and (b) persons subject to the liability imposed by section 3, are resident in any area for which a Selection Committee has been or may hereafter be constituted, such authority may, by order in writing, require the Selection Committee of that area to select such number of such persons for such war work as it may specify in the requisition. (2) When any requisition is made under subsection 3 the prescribed authority shall, at the same time, furnish the Selection Committee with all available information necessary to enable it to carry out its duties under this section 3. The Selection Committee shall as far as may be comply with any requisition under sub-section 1 and shall report the names of the persons selected by it to the prescribed authority and shall indicate on what class of war work such persons should be employed.

(5) Every member of the Indian Defence Force shall if so called upon by notice in writing attend the Selection Committee at such time and place as may be specified in the notice and shall be legally bound to answer any question relating to himself or his employment, which may be put to him by the Selection Committee for the purposes of this Act and the Selection Committee when exercising its powers under this Act, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

(6) The prescribed authority may serve on any person whose name has been reported by the Selection Committee in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (3) a notice in writing calling upon him to perform any war work of the nature indicated by the Selection Committee in respect of such person and the service of the notice shall constitute such person an industrial worker.

(7) Every member of the Indian Defence Force who at the commencement of this Act is employed on war work shall continue in his employment unless he receives the permission of the prescribed authority to leave the same and until he receives such permission, shall be deemed to be an industrial worker.

(8) Every industrial worker shall be subject to the following liabilities, namely,

(a) if he is a person deemed to be enrolled for general military service under section 3 of the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, he shall be liable to perform war work in any part of India and shall be deemed to have been called out for general military service under the Indian Defence Force Act, 1917, and the Army Act and any orders, rules or regulations made thereunder, or under the Indian Defence Force Act 1917, shall apply to him accordingly with such modifications or restrictions as may be prescribed;

(b) If he is a person deemed to be enrolled for local military service under section 4 of the Indian Defence Force Act 1917, he shall be liable to perform war work in the local area prescribed in pursuance of the proviso to section 7 of the said Act and shall be deemed to have been called out for the purposes of actual military duty within the meaning of the said Act and shall be liable to such further obligations as may be prescribed.

WHAT IS "WAR WORK"?

If any question arises whether any work is war work within the meaning of this Act a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India shall be conclusive on the point.

(10) Every industrial worker shall

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIAN REFORMS IN COMMONS.

MR. MONTAGU'S STAND ON AUGUST DECLARATION.

"NO MORE DECLARATIONS WANTED."

CONGRESS LEADERS WANTED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

On the notion on August 7 for the House of Commons to go into Committee on the East India Revenue Account.

Mr. E S. Montagu (Secretary for India) said he did not propose to review the financial situation in India in the ordinary way, for he gathered that the debate had been set down on this occasion for a discussion on a particular set of problems. But he would like to remind the House of one outstanding feature of last year's finance, the contribution of £100,000,000 sterling towards the cost of the war. (Cheers.) The intention was to raise as much of that loan in India as possible, and to liquidate the balance by the Government of India taking over the required amount of the British war debt, meeting the interest thereupon, and gradually discharging the principal. The response to the loan far exceeded any anticipations. It was now seen that of the £100,000,000 promised well over £50,000,000 had already been raised in India herself. This was a very remarkable result. (Hear, hear.)

INDIA'S WAR EFFORT.

With reference to India's war effort, 1,383,000 tons of wheat had been exported for the needs of Great Britain and her Allies. Special measures were taken last autumn for 34,688,000 acres of wheat to be planted, but he was afraid that an exportable surplus would not be obtained, because the monsoon, for the first time for many years, was not progressing favourably. Last year 200,000,000 pounds of tea were exported. With regard to men, it was well known that Indian troops had played their part in the war, and that they were playing by far the larger part in Mesopotamia, Palestine and East Africa, and at the beginning of the war were able to take a large part in France. (Cheers.)

This had been possible by the increase in the number of recruits. Before 1914 the annual intake of recruits for combatant purposes was about 15,000. Last year the figure exceeded 285,000, and reckoning noncombatants was 440,000. This year it was proposed to raise 500,000 combatants, and he was informed by those responsible for recruiting that India would obtain the men necessary to complete the new establishment which had been sanctioned by the War Office. The remarkable fact was that provinces from which recruits never came before—races that had never shown martial instincts, or only in a small degree—were providing their contribution of these numbers. (Cheers.)

Recruits were to have the opportunity of securing his Majesty's commission. Without entering into any controversy on that subject, he would say that if they asked a man to fight—in this war above all other wars—then surely he should be given every opportunity of winning by gallantry any position whatever in the army. It was said sometimes that it was an undesirable thing to risk British soldiers being commanded by Indian officers. These racial considerations were, he hoped, wholly out of date. When Indians were eligible for the highest positions in their own country in civilian life when Indian officers commanded large hospitals in Mesopotamia at this moment, it was idle to say that racial considerations should continue to debar Indians from obtaining his Majesty's commission, and becoming officers in his Majesty's army. With reference to Indian effort in Mesopotamia, they were changing the face of the country and eradicating the blight of Turkish misrule, and it was interesting to compare the results of British occupation in Mesopotamia with German occupation in Belgium.

THE REFORM REPORT.

Passing to the question of the proposals for reforms in the Government of India, he said he assumed that members had read the book issued as a Parliamentary paper, and entitled "A report on Indian constitutional reform." He claimed that this report in the compilaton of which he had had personal share, provided a genuine student with a fair view of the case. The reforms recommended had not been devised in a hurry, but were the inevitable outcome of over 100 years of Indian history, in which we had steadily inculcated in the Indian people the love of liberty and self-expression, the desire for education on Western lines, ideas of local self-government, and of the Legislative Councils. The people whom we had taught and trained came to us now, and said that we had induced them to value self-government, and therefore they asked us to set them on the road to obtain it.

I do not say, he went on, that the demand has not been quickened by the war. The statement of our own ideals by our own Ministers, the hatred of Prussian ideals, the share of India in this war for liberty, the vital growth of men's hopes and aspirations for the better time to come, have all added their influence to this gradual development, and helped to make irresistible this appeal for some further step in the development of self-government.

The determination of the Government of India to do something more started in the time of Lord Hardinge, and was continued by Lord Chelmsford, who concentrated on getting an authoritative declaration from the Home Government of what we sought to do with the India which we had created. The demand of Lord Chelmsford and his Government for a statement of the aims of British policy was under consideration by the Home Government and the War Cabinet when he (Mr. Montagu) assumed office. The announcement on the subject was almost ready. He inherited the situation from his predecessor (Mr. A. Chamberlain). There was no ground for the suggestion that it had been forced on an unwilling and unfortunate Viceroy. The statements to that effect were a travesty of the facts. (Hear, hear.)

STAND ON AUGUST ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Montagu went on to recall the announcement which he made in the House on August 20 last, in which the policy of self-government was definitely indicated, though it was at the same time stated that the Government must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance, and be guided by the cooperation which they received from those to whom the new opportunities were extended. Members might, if they so willed, aim to find better proposals than those contained in the report, but the principles underlying the statement of August 20 last having remained unchallenged for nearly a year they could not, without perpetrating the grossest breach of faith in the history of the world, depart from the announcement to which he referred. (Hear hear.)

Mr. J. Dillon (N—East Mayo): You do it where Ireland is concerned.

The two features of the announcement of August 20 were, he said, that what we want is the realisation of responsible self-government and the admission that it cannot be achieved yet, that it has to be secured by steps, and that this House and the other House must be the judges of when the steps are to be taken. They could not discuss the announcement of August 20 with advantage unless they kept these facts in mind. But the policy thus expressed was, he repeated, a natural and inevitable development. It was a development which followed not only upon the past history of India, but upon the advances made in the Empire at large. (Ironical Nationalist cheers.) Could they say that in every part of the Empire self-government was their aim, but that in India the opportunity for and access to self-government was to be denied? Lord Morley's reforms, the granting of high office to Indians and the actual inclusion of Indians in the Imperial War Cabinet, were all steps which naturally led up to what was now being proposed. In short, we could not devote long years to tilling the soil and then refuse to plant the tree.

VOTE THE FIRST NECESSITY.

Now, if you are going to give self-government to India, he proceeded, the first thing necessary is to give the people the vote and accustom them to use it. You cannot instil the customs, habits, and restraints on which representative institutions depend until you give the people the vote and make them familiar with the use of it. Neither can you wait until you are assured that they will vote wisely and well. These things come with experience and the growth of the sense of responsibility. If you are to have representative institutions in India, you must give the vote to the people on as broad a franchise as you can, and you must give the representatives elected by this vote real and responsible work to do. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Devlin (N—Belfast): Will they be allowed to address their constituents without a permit? (Laughter.)

Mr. Montagu described the scheme of self-government as outlined in the report. The salary of the Secretary of State would be borne on the Estimates of the House of Commons. It was the desire that the control over Indian affairs exercised by the Secretary of State should only be exercised in the name of that House. (Hear, hear.) Coupled with this was a proposal that there should be appointed at the beginning of every session a Select Committee of the House, which should report upon Indian affairs of the past year before the debate on the Secretary of State's salary took place. With respect to the relations between the Secretary of State in Council, the Government of India, and the local Governments, it was evident that as the control in India increased that at home must be relaxed. The extent to which it should be relaxed should be considered from time to time by the Committee of that House.

The enlargement of the number of elected members in the Legislative Council in India was another feature of the scheme. It was contemplated that there should be in future a Legislative Council of 100 members, of whom the large majority should be elected, and also an Upper Chamber, half official and half non-official. The two bodies would work normally by joint sessions. Where the Government of India desired to enforce its will it should be certified that the legislation in question was, in its opinion, essential, and then the Upper Chamber should have the last word. The advantage of this arrangement seemed to him to be that whilst it made the Legislative Council more representative than it was at present, the bicameral legislative machine could easily be developed in proportion as we were ready to part with control of Indian legislation. In connection with Customs, Finance and Foreign policy, and the more definitely Imperial affairs, a suggestion was made that the Princes of the Native Sates, now rather isolated, might be brought into association with the Upper House. As to the provinces, it was proposed that the first steps towards local government should be taken on a basis which would allow of differentiation between provinces according to the conditions which existed and their readiness for responsibility. Subjects could be reserved, and the reservation be gradually removed, until a time might come in which there would be no reservations left.

A PERIODIC REVIEW.

A provision to which Lord Chelmsford had himself attached great importance was that there should be a periodic review of the whole scheme by a tribunal appointed by that House every ten or twelve years. This tribunal would decide on the increase of the number of transferred subjects. The knowledge that the review would come at stated intervals would make for the smooth working of the machine. It was recommended in the report that two committees should be appointed to consider the questions of the electorate and the differentiation between the reserved and the transferred subjects—what especially concerned the Government of India and what the local Governments. The Government had consented to the immediate appointment of these committees.

As to the scheme generally, he would say it seemed to him that if we transferred responsibility with regard to certain subjects to an Indian Ministry we must ensure that we had given them the machinery which would enable them to discharge their responsibility. Similarly if we reserved responsibility in regard to other subjects to the existing Legislative Council, we must ensure that we gave them the necessary machinery to discharge that responsibility. He believed that the report did provide for such machinery, but if it did not it was a matter towards which criticism ought to be directed. The limitations which were to be found in the scheme were not due to distrust of the plan. It was impossible to pretend that all the disabilities and obstacles to democratic progress due to illiteracy and caste and communal antagonism did not exist. These difficulties could be pointed out by true friends of India all the more readily, because it was hoped and believed that with the development of free institutions these obstacles would tend to disappear.

There were many people who suggested that this matter should be taken in hand after the war. He had often noticed that the people who said this were the people who did not want the work done at all. (Hear, hear.) But if these people really did want to do it, was it not worth while to reflect for one moment what we were piling up for ourselves after the war? (Hear, hear.) With the many other problems that would have to be faced there was not a better time for taking this matter up than the present, when we were face to face with the record of India's aid in the war. (Hear, hear.)

MR. TILAK'S PASSPORT.

Mr. J. R. Macdonald (Labour—Leicester) remarked that the occasion permitted of only a preliminary survey. He thought a simpler scheme could be devised, but the important thing now was to make quite sure that we understood the general intention of the report and had clearly defined in our own minds the goal to which the report invited us. It was assumed by some critics that this movement was something manufactured by the Secretary of State as part of a war measure, but, as a matter of fact, self-government was a natural outcome of our administration of India.

He expressed profound disappointment at the stupid judgment of the Indian Government in withdrawing the passports granted to Mr. Tilak and his friends. (Hear, hear.) If the problems of the report were to be hammered out, here was the place to do it. We wanted them here. If only communication was to be cabled, if there was to be no personal contact and no personal exchange of views, one of the greatest opportunities for the proper settlement of this report would be thrown away.

Mr. Montagu: It was not the Government of India which refused passports.

Mr. Macdonald said he was aware of the fact. The Indian Government granted the passports, and the home Government withdrew them. Telegrams were now coming over from certain sections criticising the report, which some of them appeared to approach with an unreasonable amount of hostility. But there they were. A special session of the National Congress was to be called for the exclusive purpose of discussing the question, and he was appalled at the decision of the home Government that the leaders of the Congress were to be excluded from Great Britain. Indeed, that at such a time we should have cut off India in consultations that ought to take place was perfectly amazing.

NO MORE DECLARATIONS WANTED.

India, he continued, wanted no more declarations. It was surfeited with them. (Hear, hear.) He therefore welcomed the definite statement that self-government was to be the goal, that a real substantial beginning was to be made, and that an organisation is to be created that would by its own momentum from stage to stage? It was necessary that the Government, either at home or in India, should not have an absolute voice in deciding these stages, and that the Legislatures of various kinds should have some say in the matter.

REPORT WELCOMED.

He further urged that the Secretary of State's Council is an anachronism—a survival of the trading company. He hoped those who opposed the report would think twice about it. He moved—"That this House welcomes the report on Indian constitutional reform, and asks for further opportunities for discussion at the earliest possible moment."

SIR J. REES SUPPORTS.

Sir J. D. Rees (U—Nottingham) agreed that after the Secretary of State's momentous announcement of policy last year the present position was inevitable, and that in the circumstances they were bound to act not in accordance with personal predile[illegible] but as members of a businesslike assembly. It was said by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman that good government is no substitute for self-goernment. If the carrying out of that maxim led to some lack of efficiency, they must be prepared to accept it.

Captain G. Lloyd (U—West Staffordshire) suggested the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee with the object of promoting a fuller understanding of the proposals. Delay would only exasperate Indian opinion.

Mr. C. H. Roberts (L—Lincoln), former Under-Secretary for India, thought the debate had revealed a singular unanimity of opinion. It would not be fair to assume that the Government as a whole had yet accepted the general principles of the report, but at all events they had not rejected the report as inconsistent with their declarations. It would be the duty of the House to press the Government a little further for the declaration of August last did certainly commit them to taking substantial steps as soon as possible. (Mr. Chamberlain: "Hear, hear.") It was a balanced report, and different speakers had laid stress on different parts of the whole. There was considerable agreement as to principles, and yet the reluctance of the Government to commit itself to the principles of the report at the present time, joined with hostile voices that had found expression not in the House, but in the press, were danger signals to idealists, who, whether in this country or in India, were not content with the rate of progress that was proposed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN FEARS DIFFICULT SITUATION.

Mr. A. Chamberlain (War Cabinet) remarked that Mr. Roberts had come nearest to criticism of the Government when he seemed to suggest that they had been slow to make up their minds. This was natural in one whose interest in Indian affairs was so long-standing and profound. It should, however, be borne in mind that the time at the disposal of the Cabinet had been wholly insufficient in the circumstances of the war to enable them to arrive at anything like detailed conclusions. But, as was evident from the speech of the Indian Secretary, time had not been wasted, and the House need be under no apprehension that the Government meant to go back on their declaration, either in letter or in spirit. (Cheers.)

He himself did not underrate the difficulties, but he was as profoundly conceived as anyone that the declaration of August last was right. It was encouraging amidst so many difficulties to see signs of so great a community of opinion, and above all to find in the great service of India a spirit of readiness to enter on this new policy and to make that policy a success. If we did not seek to deal with the problem as we went along we should be confronted sooner or later with a difficult situation of hopes deferred and aspirations disappointed.

Colonel J. C. Wedgwood (L—Newcastle-under-Lyme) was grateful for the report, which was a great credit to this country. He had had a telegram from a leading Indian agitator, who said, the general spirit of the Montagu Report is admirable."

Mr. J. M. Robertson (L—Tyneside) thought it was desirable to carry out the pledges given, and to do so now whilst the conditions were favourable. If there was delay the circumstances might change, and those who were unsympathetic would not be slow to take advantage of the opportunity for preventing the scheme being developed. The experience in respect to Ireland should warn them of the unwisdom of delay. They should be the more ready to avail themselves of the present chances, for inasmuch as India had to Ulster the problem was the more simple.

Mr. J. G. S. Macneil (N—South Donegal), referring to the work of Edmund Burke and later politicians, held that it was the Irish representation in that House which more than anything else had advanced the claims of India.

Mr. Montagu, replying on the debate, expressed sincere appreciation of the wholehearted acceptance by nearly every member of the principle of self-government. As to the demand for early legislation, everything would go on with a view to giving effect to the pronouncement of August 20 of last year. But he did not think that it would be practicable to bring in a bill this year. He thought they were taking the right course in appointing the two Committees whose recommendations were necessary to complete the scheme, and they would hope to legislate next year.

He concluded by moving the adjournment of the debate, remarking that this would be the best way of securing the further discussion which was desired in Mr. Macdonald's amendment.

The motion for the adjournment was agreed to.

"PARSIS AND POLITICS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to the query of "An ardent Parsi", in your issue of Sept. 23rd, we have much pleasure in forwarding herewith the statement of the aims and objects of the proposed Parsi Political Union, which, we hope, you will kindly publish. Those interested will kindly communicate their names, addresses and suggestions to the undersigned.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA,
S. H. JHABVALA.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARSI POLITICAL UNION.

Its aims and objects:—

1. To stimulate the study of Politics.
2. To promote Political activities.
3. To protect Political interests.
4. To represent Political views.
5. To carry on Political agitation on constitutional lines.
6. To pursue a policy that may eventually lead to the realization of Responsible Government in India, and to raise it to the position of an equal partner in the British Empire.

Its means and methods:—

a. Lectures, addresses, discourses and discussions.
b. Leaflets, booklets etc.
c. Prize essays and elocution competition.
d. Constitutional agitation, memorials, representations etc.
e. Anniversary meeting[illegible]

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING: 3RD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

THE ST. LEDGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Helford	9 8	Matchlock	7 10
Magyar	9 6	Cyanite	7
Thunder	9 1	Baskin	7
Fix Yama	9 0	Giacomi	7
Aboukir	8 13	Caryanda	7
Calder Vale	8 9	Screamer	7
Woodland Lass	8 7	Brigat Bird	6 10
Triple Alliance	8 6	Athlete	6
Aravreck	8 4	Rueful	6
Wolfaline	7 12	Sophie	6

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

Verge	9 12	Sampier	7 12
Salandra	9 6	Patchy	7 10
Charcoal	8 12	Poignant	7 8
Tripple Alliance	8 7	Forfeit Lass	7 7
Louviers d'Or	8 1	Camberley	7
Tootsie	8 0	Leistal	6
Black Walnut	7 13	Necessity	6

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance mile.

William The Beau	9 12	Block Kite	8
Mazboot	9 4	Birthday Clothes	8
Footman	9 1	May Boy	8
The Rocking Horse	9 0	Philanthropist	7 12
Penny Pie	8 11	Mary	7 12
Dress	8 8	Dyna	7
Little Nan	8 5	Frisette	7
Bright Bird	8 5	Orloff	7
Loxwood	8 4	Misri Lal	7
		Eagles Nest	7

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dartmoor	9 12	Royal Court	8
Ruby Mine	9 0	Gazal	8
Red Cross	8 9	Zuheir	7
White Silk	8 8	Mooltan	7
Sparrow Hawk	8 4	Tawdry	7
Ace of Royals	8 3	Balloon	6
Nizamulmulk	8 3	Bluey Lee	6

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance about furlongs.

Durban	9 13	Najdi	7
Red Cross	9 6	Warminster	7
Ace of Royals	9 4	Bayonet	7
Defender	8 13	Tit Bits	7
Baloz	8 13	Mount Pleasant	6
Young Majub	8 8	Dictate	6
Vellard	8	Subeh Pasha	6
Four Aces	7 11	Grey Beauty	6 7

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Gazal	9 12	Dandelion	8
Dowlat	9 0	Bluey Lee	8 4
Osprey	8 13	Ajmer	8 2
Khundil	8 13	Rare Find	8 0
Anaiza	8 12	Sultan	8 0
Union Jack	8 11	Hadoor	7 13
Black Ivory	8 9	Good Luck	7 13
Ceshalion	8 8	Resident	7 11
Balloon	8 7	Good Morning	7 11
Warminster	8 7	Sufwat	7 11
Najdi	8 7	Natal	7 9
Amir Aswad	8	Cingalee	7 14

THE DESERT PLATE.—Division II.—

Ata Allah	9 4	Confidence	8 3
Solar Star	9 4	Duhallow	8 2
Conscription	9 2	Bolt Away	8 0
Angler	9 0	Otherwise	7 13
Dictate	8 12	Mentor	7 13
All Joy	8 12	Eldorado	7 13
Victor	8 12	Countermark	7 12
Acetine	8 10	Hurman	7 11
Resold	8 10	Shatra	7 10
Makbul	8 9	Salim	7 9
Silver Streak	8 8	Rage	7 7
Fairy Gold	8 5	Investor	7 7
Hatham	8 4	Kruger	7 6
Second String	8 4	Rainbow	7 2
Tasmania	8	Aurangazeb	6 12
Istamboul	8 3	Sir Martin	6 10

ARMY LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

M. T'S. TAKE 2ND PLACE.

By defeating the Parel Enteric Depot on the Co operage Ground last evening by 3 goals to 1, the Mechanical Transport take second place to Colaba War Hospital in the League but Colaba have a match in hand. Burns scored the first goal for the M. T.'s in the first half and then Collins and Burns scored the second and third goals respectively in the second half Priestley netting the ball for Parel towards the end of the game.

The game was well contested but there was a great difference in the strength of the respective teams especially at full-back and to a lesser degree at half-back. Mechanical Transport have a well balan[illegible] team and with Burns at centre and [illegible] at centre half there was some[illegible] nation. Redfern kept goal w[illegible] or the margin of defeat w[illegible] greater. The effort of Pri[illegible] to a Parel goal was sing[illegible] terly bit of doubling [illegible] which went in the to[illegible] Noonan. The sides w[illegible]

PAREL ENTERIC[illegible]
Penton and Perks; Ei[illegible] France; M. Morland, Pri[illegible] Collins and Allen.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT[illegible]
Bowkerer and Guy; Codgbrook, [illegible] Tucker; Sargoson, Collins, Burns [illegible] Lamb.

LEAGUE TABLE TO D[illegible]

	P	W
Colaba W. H.	5	4
Mechanical T.	6	4
Cumballa W. H.	5	3
Y. M. C. A.	5	3
Staffs	4	2
Embarkation Med.	5	2
Y. M. C. A.	4	[illegible]
Grant Med.	5	[illegible]
Bombay Gymk.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parel E. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]

PLAGUE

The number [illegible] and Native [illegible] for the week [illegible] as under:—
Bombay [illegible]
Mahals Di[illegible] in Broac[illegible] trict 117
Poona [illegible] 17; Sh[illegible] Dharwa[illegible] mari [illegible] Mun[illegible]

BOMBAY [illegible] AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Board of City Improvement Trust, at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 28.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, 3rd Day.

MONDAY, Sept. 30.

Beaman Bombay Chess Club, sixth annual meeting, Mr. R. D. Wadia's residence, New Marine Lines, 6-15 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 26th instant.

Meeting of the Exemption Tribunal at 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior: at Cinema at 6-30 and Camoes at 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 [illegible] 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 8-[illegible] 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30 and Boxing at 9-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-[illegible] and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-[illegible] and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 5-[illegible] 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

DESAI—Ravindra Vaikunterai, grand son late D. B. Ambalal Sakerlal, died on 25th September, Jariwala Mansions, 99, Hughes Road.

FERNANDES.—D. Fernandes J. P. of Bandra, late chemist, Meadows Street, died 26th September. The funeral will leave his residence for St. Andrew's Church to-day at 5-30 p.m. Friends and relatives will please accept this only intimation.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (D.D.F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT G. I P. BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Band of the Indian Defence Force Railway Battalion will play at the G. I. P. Byculla Mechanics' Institute this evening at 6 p.m.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The past and present pupils of the schools conducted by this Society, an institution formed to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, celebrated their annual gathering on Sunday last, Sheth Jamnadas presiding. Mr. S. R. Bhise, the Secretary of the Society, presented the quarterly report of the work done by the Society. Then some of the gentlemen present, Mr. S. R. Bon[illegible] among them, expressed their satisfaction as regards the successful and vigorous working of the Society.

FLEMING'S BOXING TOURNAMENT.

At the Empire Theatre, Bombay, at 9-30 to-night Mr. A. E. Fleming's first boxing tournament will take place and great interest has been aroused among sportsmen, especially in the outcome of the fifteen-round contest for the light-weight championship of India between Corpl. A Lambert of London and Trooper Clark of Cardiff. Each has a splendid record. The former has won 102 contests and the latter has only been beaten once (on points). Neither has ever been knocked out. The ten-round bout between Inspector Melvill and Sergt. McNair also promises a gruelling battle, both being hard fighters. There is plenty of real talent among the six-round men, more than one of whom is certain to be seen in a "star" contest under Mr. Fleming's control before very long.

The men weigh in at the Empire at noon to-day. Seats are nearly sold out. The special ring and lighting, erected at a cost of Rs. 600, were all completed yesterday, so the entertainment should go off without a hitch.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 27th September, 1918.

THE NEW RENT ACT.

Unquestionably the most important and substantial work the Bombay Legislative Council did during its session this week was to place on the statute-book the second Bill to restrict the increase of rents of small premises in the Presidency. The changes which the Select Committee, to which the original Bill was referred, found it necessary to make in it were so numerous as to necessitate a redraft. This redraft, Mr. Carmichael claimed, brought the Bill into closer accord with the wording and principles of the first Rent Act. However that may be, the fact can hardly be disguised that the modifications which the Select Committee was persuaded to make in deference to uninformed and, we may add, interested, criticism in the Council, have deprived the new legislation of more than half of its effective power to give relief to a much-harassed and helpless section of the community and have, accordingly, left the uncrupulous type of landlords practically unfettered in their ignoble tyranny over the tenants. In this respect the landlord element in the Council have achieved a notable victory.

In some respects, however, the Bill as passed is an improvement on the original draft. Instead of the discretion being left entirely to the Controller to determine the premises of which he has to fix the rents and to fix the standard rents of these premises, more definite prescriptions have been laid down for his guidance, the rent to be thus fixed by him is to be the standard rent and by this amount,—that is, not exceeding Rs. 20,—of the standard rent is to be determined the premises which will come within the Act. Further, as a safeguard against a mistake or arbitrary action on the part of the Controller, it is provided that objections,—whether from the tenant or the landlord,—should be disposed of by a committee of two persons selected by the Controller from a panel of persons nominated by the Government. The success of the new Act will thus largely depend on the extent to which the persons who will be called upon to serve on these committees discharge their functions with single-mindedness of purpose. A very far-reaching improvement made by the Select Committee is the addition of a new clause prescribing a penalty of fine for certain acts by which an unscrupulous landlord may bring pressure upon a tenant in order to make him pay excessive rent. The Select Committee believes that the class of landlords against whom it is necessary to protect tenants in this respect is small in number. We hope the belief will prove to be justified. As experience has, however, unfortunately shown,—not merely from several regrettable cases which have come to the courts but from many more which have not come to the notice of the public—it is imperative that tenants should be secured against coercive and unworthy measures, such as the closing of passages, the cutting off of the water-supply, the discontinuance of essential services (as of sweepers or ...chmen). The penalty of fine which ...elect Committee has deemed fit to ... in this as in regard to other ...e Act is, however, as we ...er on, more likely to ...ve than otherwise. ...desirable modifications ...ct Committee and ...ncil, most of these ...vigorously summed ...s note appended to ...tee's report. The Bill, ...iginally drafted, made a ... knowingly demands or ... exceeding the standard rent, ...entence of imprisonment as ... The Select Committee ... the "receipt" of the ...penal, and then, too, ...nishment of fine only. ..."unadvisable to penalise ...d of excessive rent as it ... false charges." Putting ...ent the question of ... one who ... ways of ...s that the ... points out ...tain more ...er, "an ...which is ...punish- ...n this ...re in ...plea ...es-

sive rents would "encourage false charges," it must be prompted by ignorance not merely of the safeguards which the ordinary law provides against the bringing of false charges but also of the notorious ways in which powerful landlords, assisted by "clever" lawyers, have been actually bringing undue influence and pressure to bear upon helpless tenants to pay, without grumbling, whatever rent is demanded. Another essential provision which the Select Committee omitted is that which allowed rents, which the landlord declines to accept, being paid in by the tenant to the Controller. This, as Mr. Cadell pointed out, would have been of much assistance to the poorer classes of tenants without inflicting any injustice on the landlord. But the Council seemed more inclined to be persuaded by the absurd arguments of Mr. Chunilal Mehta and the special pleading of the Advocate-General than by reason.

The most regrettable change made by the Select Committee and accepted without any protest by the Council is the rendering of the penal clause almost absolutely harmless by rejecting imprisonment altogether. The Select Committee, composed as it was of respectable persons, was "disinclined to subject persons convicted of an offence of the nature indicated to the stigma of imprisonment." Landlords are honourable men and we have no doubt a large majority of them have no intention whatsoever of acting against the provisions of the new Act. But the new legislation, it cannot be too often insisted upon, is directed, not against all landlords, but only against unscrupulous and profiteering landlords. Again it must be remembered that the present Act is intended to be a substitute for the notification under the Defence of India Act. The latter provided a sentence of imprisonment and the provision had a deterrent effect. Apart from this, we cannot, ourselves, differentiate between an ordinary thief and a landlord who criminally blackmails his tenants or attempts to do so. Like the thief he is a pest to the Society and should be dealt with in proportion to the enormity of his offence. Mr. Cadell stated in the Council that "the Bill had been rendered at least forty or fifty per cent. less effective than it would otherwise have been if those provisions had been retained in it." We fully endorse this opinion and we regret that the non-official members, among whom the landlord interest predominates, on this occasion so lamentably failed impartially to protect the interests of the public as a whole.

UNDER CONSIDERATION!

On the whole, we cannot say we are satisfied with the interpellations of the honourable members of the Legislative Council. Possibly the short interval between the two sittings had much to do with the ouput of the questions. The Government answers were of the usual order. The question of revision of the present scale of pay of primary school teachers is under consideration. And as it is under consideration, no special steps have been taken in the matter of their petitions. The helots of the Educational Department may bless themselves that their petitions have at last reached Government and that the question of their pay, if not their petitions, is under consideration. The Secretariat draughtsman seems, as ever, to be very fond of the word "under consideration." The question not only of pay but also of grain compensation to the primary teacher is under consideration. "Under consideration," is also the question of the system of "trial by jury." Location of liquor shops was recommended by the Hon. Mr. Patel to be left to the Advisory Committees. That point also is under consideration. Twenty-nine villages in Patan, in the Satara District, have applied for permission to cultivate unoccupied land for the maintenance of the starving families. No doubt food production is a pressing problem of the day, but would you expect Government to settle such a grave problem without due and adequate consideration and anxious and deep thought? So the subject is labelled "under consideration." Thus, undisturbed by anything, moves on our administration.

We are thankful to Government, however, for submitting detailed proposals, in connection with the Bombay Forest College, to the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State. As for the Medical School at Dharwar, the Surgeon-General has been good enough to select the site and the Bombay Government are awaitng proposals. We do hope the Surgeon-General will hurry up, for the Southern Division is badly in need of a Medical School of its own. The Bombay Government do not seem to mind going straightway to other presidencies and standing at their door. The Bombay Government may not mind, but we do mind that our Sind sub-inspectors were trained at the Punjab Police Training School at Phillaur. Why did Government in the first place abolish the Police Training College at Nasik? In the next place, if sub-inspectors could be trained at District Headquarters in the Presidency proper, oould not the same practice have been followed so far as Sind was concerned? But it is something to know that Government have "under consideration" the reopening of the Nasik Training School. Talking of the Police, we are sorry to note that no prosecuting sub-inspectors have been appointed from the Bar direct for the last three years and that the distinction between the prosecuting and executive line is maintained, once the appointments are made. Fight supersessions of prosecuting sub-inspectors is too bad and if Government want better educated men in the Police, they should respect their claims adequately. We are glad to learn that Government do not think of dismissing any talati concerned in the Thana Talati strike. It is a pity that very few municipalities have come forward to take advantage of Mr. Patel's Primary Education Act. Rander and Ankaleswar have applied for permission to introduce free education and Bandra, Islampur, Surat, and Dakur have applied to be allowed to introduce free and compulsory educatian. If Kirkee Cantonment cannot afford it or if Government cannot compel them to start a primary school, then Government should open a primary school. The inhabitants of Kirkee cannot be left to go without a school for ever. We forgot to add to the list "under consideration" that Government are thinking of relieving the vice-principals of scrutiny work of vernacular books which interferes with their legitimate duties. As many as 163 students have been refused admission in Government colleges and 935 in Government high schools. At least where single colleges exist, as in Ahmedabad and Dharwar, Government should afford increasing facilities for admission. In Thana, Dharwar, Karachi and Nasik, 108, 103, 158 and 95 students respectively have been refused admission in Government high schools. Where such a large number seeks admission, Government stand to gain and do not lose at all by increasing their accommodation.

Proceeding by circular is a very bad practice and it seems to prevail very largely in Sind Local Boards. Government may see their way to minimise if not altogether abolish it. We have got a Director of Industries and we have got splendid forests but we are surprised to learn that no Forest Economist is attached to his office. The only work turned out is a scheme for better utilisation of bitterus and recovery of bye-products at Kharaghoda. Proposals also seem to be ready for a demonstration pottery near Bombay. Was it for this that the Director was appointed? We are blandly told that the Munitions Department in the Presidency is concerned only with the distribution of tenders. Then Government need not have troubled themselves with its creation, for the Central Board could have done this work as effectively without any additional cost. We are also informed that no industries have been or are proposed to be started in Bombay by the Munitions Board. Why? Is the soil of Bombay so uncongenial for the growth of industries? If this was the programme before the Munitions Board, they need not have started a body here. Government, in the course of their reply to the Hon. Mr. Kamat, say that there is no permenently appointed official receiver in Bombay and that it is for the courts to make his appointment and fix the remuneration presumably. But where the receiver makes a claim of two lakhs for taking formal possession of Rajah Bahadhur Shivlal Motilal's property and where he claims a remuneration of Rs. 8,000 per mensem for the management of the estate, where his average monthly earnings are only Rs. 2,165 per month, firstly the High Court must interfere and, if it feels disinclined to do so, Government should step in and appoint an official receiver, as in Calcutta, who is said to manage a similar business for only Rs. 1,500 per mensem. If more fees are to be charged, let them at least be received by Government, in the public interests. There is no question of interference with the independence of the High Court; it is purely a question of public interest, and a permanent official receiver would be the best solution of the difficulty.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S IGNORANCE.

It would take some time to exhaust the exposure of the fallacies advanced by Sir William Vincent in the recent discussion on the Press Act. We have already referred to his ignorance of the state of affairs existing in England, Germany and Japan. His suggestion that the press is better treated in India than in those countries is grotesque. We repeat our challenge to Sir William Vincent to show us any country in the world which can parallel such a drastic and arbitrary weapon of repression and suppression as the Indian Press Act of 1910. In the meanwhile we may enlighten him a little further as to the actual truth of the conditions in Japan. There is, it is true, a strict press law in Japan, but newspapers and other periodicals are left absolutely free so far as public discussion, political and otherwise, is concerned. Newspapers are only restricted in the publication of secrets in which the vital interests of the State are involved. In these matters they are warned beforehand. What is highly instructive and amusing, in view of Sir William Vincent's citation of the law in Japan, is the history of the recent political crisis in that country. Nothing accelerated the downfall of the Terauchi Cabinet so much as the vigorous campaign carried on against it in the press. Since its accession to office in 1916 it had been the object of a terrific campaign in all the organs of the press except those in the hands of members of the Cabinet. During those two years no critic was gagged, no paper was interfered with, by the Government, until the incident occurred which proved fatal to the Government. During the Rice Riots, last month, the Government issued an order prohibiting the papers from publishing any other but the official news about the disturbances. The result was a furious agitation throughout the country and a demand for the resignation of the Government. On Aug. 17, a great demonstration was held in Osaka, organised by the press and a resolution demanding the exit of Count Terauchi was passed. Count Terauchi has since resigned; and whatever the immediate causes of the downfall of his Cabinet may have been, as to which the telegrams are not clear, it is highly probable, judging from the history of other cases in the past in Japan and the widespread indignation aroused by the prohibition order, that but for the agitation of the press the resignation might not have taken place. The fate of the Government which tried to muzzle the press in Japan on a single occasion, in a time of undoubted need for the invocation of all the paraphernalia essential to the preservation of "peace, order and good government," is hardly helpful to a defence of the Press Act or the use to which the Defence of India Act has been put in suppressing the Press in this country. Sir William Vincent had better go somewhere else than Japan, if he wants authority for interfering with the liberty of the Press. But he will have to go far before he finds authority strong enough to justify the wholesale repression in which the Government, of which he is an ornament, indulges.

Notes of the Day.

Il Penseroso.

For sheer meanness of intrigue, apart from efficiency, von Hintze must be acknowledged to be von Kuehlmann's superior, but his opinion on the peace note, which is the first of the kind we have had since his appearance at the Foreign Office, is the view of a person who is dejected and crest-fallen. He consoles the Reichstag and himself with the reflection that this is not the most suitable moment for the renewal of appeals for peace. Intoxication from victory, according to this philosopher, is vitiating the temper of the Allies. Kuehlmann was sacked on the official pretext that he spoke of a peace without absolute German victory. His successor deserves, according to precedent, to be dismissed directly, for to breathe of an Allied victory is an obvious disqualification for his office. After his admission of gloom which did not seem to have the effect of infuriating either the Right or the Centre, the Foreign Minister apprised the Reichstag of his pensive aspirations concerning the Brest-Litovsk treaty. "It is our interest and the interest of the German Empire and its allies to adhere to the peace of Brest-Litovsk, as long as it is possible." The advent of the winter seems to be the only hope of delaying a further homethrust or two, but it is refreshing to see von Hintze more melancholy and less bellicose.

England's War Spirit.

A distinguished observer from a distant Allied country told me, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian", that the result of his visit to England, which he was ending, was that he had acquired a different opinion of the English in the war from that he had got from hearsay and newspapers. He had talked with many people and had acutely observed public demeanour and casual conversation. He had been surprised to find so little of the ultra-patriotic hysteria which he detected in part of the English press, and on the other hand he had seen no sign of real war-weariness or public dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war. True, he saw that food was plentiful, and so was money, and that there were no obvious material trials imposed on the people. Still, he thought the calmness and determination of the people wonderful at the end of the fourth year, and he thought that England was perhaps more united in the war than any other country, and very much more than he, after his studies of the individualism and political eccentricity of the English people, had expected. The parallel of the anti-war party and Charles James Fox durjng the Napoleonic Wars has been, the correspondent remarks, a good deal in the mind of England's foreign friends, but they forget that Napoleon came out of a revolution with a tradition of freedom still clinging to him, while the Potsdam Napoleon comes straight from the Ge... of Frederick the Great.

Mr. Shastri's Sufferings.

The recital of his sufferings which Mr. Shastri gave without any reserve in the Imperial Legislative Council should convince any one of the urgency of an inquiry into the working of the C. I. D. It may be a useful body; it is supposed that no Government can do without it. But the complaint is that the higher authorities have a blind eye to the defects of the C. I. D. That so safe and reliable a man as Mr. Shastri should have been pursued as he has been all over the land is passing strange. In despair Mr. Shastri wants any one who wishes to start the same work to consult Sir Charles Cleveland. Probably no work of any kind is deemed desirable. Will Government now at least advise a drastic change in the working of the C. I. D? It is something bordering on the ludicrous that a man like Mr. Gokhale was not free from the attentions of this all-active body. Sir Vithaldas also is attended to because the word "das" carries the odour of a Bengali name. We would ask Sir William Vincent whether these things are likely to render his favourite department popular. Moreover what is this strange spectacle in India? A Secret Service is supposed to work in secret and it is not expected to obtrude itself so offensively in public.

Hanging Together!

The Indian bureaucratic system has been built up—and exists—on an elaborate plan by which the bureaucrats are everlastingly engaged in mutual admiration. Whenever necessary, they must save one another's faces, pat one another on the back and, generally, hang together! That is the great "secret of success" they have taken to heart, doubtless from the classic fable of Aesop which, individually and collectively, they must have imbibed at a tender and impressionable period of their career. Aesop, however, would have appreciated the unconscious solemnity with which, through long and traditional habit, they live up to the principle of "union is strength." Few things can be more comic than the assumption of detachment with which one "limb" of the bureaucracy every now and again sets out to indulge in pseudo-critical reference to another. The process more often than not constitutes one of "whitewashing" although the note of a judicial pronouncement is sought to be imported into it.

Mutual Admiration!

The recent debate on Mr. Khaparde's resolution for an enquiry into the working of the C.I.D. is a case in point. The hon. bureaucrats of the Imperial Council vied with each other in the fulsomeness of their praise of their brethren in another department of service. We may give a few illustrations taken from the Associated Press report of the debate. Sir Michael O'Dwyer was pleased to deliver himself of the following:

> "It had also been his good fortune to have had the invaluable assistance of the C.I.D. in dealing with these crimes. Speaking for his own province, he could say that without their assistance they would never have suppressed the revolutionary movement."

According to the Associated Press correspondent, Sir William Vincent could hardly contain himself for the exuberance of admiration that welled up in his bosom for his fellow-tribesmen. Thus:

> "He detailed the composition of the committee and paid an eloquent tribute to the eminent judges and Sir Verney Lovett, who was a man of great experience and knowledge, also who had great knowledge of Bengal, having served on the Bengal District Committee."
>
> "He paid an eloquent tribute to the admirable work done by the C.I.D. during the war and specially in unearthing German conspiracies."
>
> "Sir William Vincent referred to the Beachcroft and Chandravarkar report and said Sir Charles Cleveland might well be proud of the department over which he presided."
>
> "He acknowledged the great debt of obligations which they owed to the C.I.D."
>
> "*Though he was no friend of police rule*, yet he thought it to be his duty to protect the Central Intelligence Department from the attacks levelled against them."

Blowing One's own Trumpet.

The modest disclaimer in the last excerpt which we have italicised is delicious, as also the suggestion that the C.I.D. stood in need of "protection"! The point is, what is the value of such testimonials? They are as inevitable as the movement of the sun and the stars. Sir William could do no other. Nor have we any doubt that Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Charles Cleveland in their respective spheres would be anxious, on the slightest provocation, to "return the compliment." For aught we know to the contrary, indeed, Sir Charles may have compiled in his leisure hours "an eloquent tribute" to the Home Secretary which might now be resting in the secret archieves of his department, together with its other imperishable documents! One could wish that these excellent people could see themselves, for once, as others see them. When Sir William praises Sir Charles or Sir Michael praises Sir Somebody-else, it is not even "mutual admiration," strictly speaking, but the blowing of a common trumpet. Is the game worth the candle?

PALESTINE PUSH.

AMMAN APPROACHED.

OVER 40,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 7-35 p.m. Sept. 25.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Sept. 26.

A Palestine official communique says: Eastward of Jordan, we are approaching Amman, north of which the Arabs have effected important demolitions of railway. Other Arabs are pressing the enemy, who is retiring northward from Maan.

The prisoners are now over 40,000 and guns 265.

TOWN OF HAIFA.

ADMINISTRATION TAKEN OVER WITHOUT HITCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 26.

Reuter's correspondent in Palestine in a message dated yesterday, says the few hundred Turks at Haifa resisted our advance until they were overcome, the enemy guns holding out until ammunition was spent. The population of Haifa, including German colonists, enthusiastically welcomed the British.

An incident in connection with a captured German major was characteristic of the strained relations between the Germans and the Turks. He was attempting to flee with other Germans, but was forced by the Turks to participate in the defence of Haifa.

The administration of the town was taken over without a hitch.

BOLSHEVIK REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE ENGLAND.

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 26.

Litvinoff, Bolshevik Agent in Britain, accompanied by fifty-four compatriots, is leaving London to-day for a neutral port en route for Russia.

It is stated that Britain's representatives in Russia are en route for England.

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

HEIGHTS N. OF TAPOLCIANI OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 26.

An Italian official Macedonia communiqué says:—

We have occupied the heights north of Tapolciani.

EVACUATION OF METZ.

GERMAN COMMAND ANXIOUS ABOUT ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 26.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin announces that arrangements are being made for expeditious evacuation of the civilians in Metz and other places in Alsace-Lorraine likely to come within the range of the enemy's long-range guns.

This is the first public admission of the German High Command's anxiety regarding Alsace-Lorraine.

BRITISH AND ALLIED MERCHANT TONNAGE.

327,676 SUNK DURING AUGUST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 26.

The Admiralty announces that the British and Allied merchant tonnage sunk last month amounted to 327,676, of which British was approximately 176,000 and others 151,000. Steamships exceeding 500 gross tons entering and leaving the United Kingdom from and to overseas, excluding coastwise and cross Channel boats, totalled 8,159,000 gross tons compared with 7,719,000 in July.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

DECISION OF COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 25.

With regard to the trouble in the Aligarh College the Committee of Enquiry delivered its report on Monday evening before a record number of trustees. Their decision was that Professor Krall's resignation be accepted and that Mr. Fowls, Principal, and Miss Back be asked to reconsider their resignations. The report is silent about other resignations. The Hon. Nawab Muzammil-Ulla Khan, ex-Honorary Secretary and present Vice-President of the Board of Trustees has tendered his resignation from the trusteeship owing to some difference of opinion having occurred in the meeting.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR SALENCY.

ENEMY ATTACKS AT GRICOURT.

1000 PRISONERS TAKEN NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25, 3-10 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 26.

A British communiqué says we made further progress last evening and during the night in the neighbourhood of Selency and at Gricourt. The enemy counter-attacked several times, twice in great strength, northward of Gricourt, but was repulsed on both the occasions. Two companies of the Second Battalion of the Royal Sussex in one instance met the enemy with bayonet, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing a number. The enemy in the evening again attacked Gricourt and at first made progress, but we immediately counter-attacked and completely restored the situation, taking forty prisoners.

We took 1,000 prisoners and a large number of machine-guns north-westward of St. Quentin on Tuesday. A successful minor operation on Monday night slightly advanced our line south-eastward of Inchy. We repulsed raids eastward of Demicourt and northward of Lens.

The enemy raiding westward of Sauchy-Cauchy, captured a British post and a few of our men are missing. The enemy again attacked same posts and was repulsed.

We made a successful raid in the Wulverghem sector taking a few prisoners.

ACTIVITY IN ST. QUENTIN REGION.

ENEMY REPULSED IN CHAMPAGNE AND LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 26.

A French communiqué says there was artillery activity during the night in the regions of St. Quentin and between the Ailette and the Aisne. A German attack in the region of the Moisy farm failed completely.

On the Vesle front there was a fairly lively artillery struggle. We repulsed enemy raids in the Champagne and Lorraine, and carried out a successful raid in Lorraine.

SHARP FIGHTING NEAR SELENCY.

THREE COUNTER-ATTACKS BROKEN NEAR FAYET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11-55 p.m., Sept. 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 26.

A British communiqué says:—There was sharp local fighting this morning in the neighbourhood of Selency which we captured with several prisoners. Our rifle and machinegun fire broke up with loss three counter-attacks north-westward of Fayet. We beat off an attempted surprise attack by the enemy eastward of Epehy and many German dead were left in front of our positions. We repulsed raiders during the night south-eastward of Epehy. A strong enemy party entered a post in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres, but was ejected by a counter-attack.

AVIATION.

Our aviators took 2,000 photographs yesterday. Observers reported much damage to the enemy gun positions as a result of our artillery fire. We dropped twelve and a half tons of bombs, two aerodromes and several railway junctions being heavily attacked. There was much air fighting in which we destroyed 31 aeroplanes and drove down 22. Ten British machines are missing. Eight enemy balloons were destroyed.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON MOISY FARM PLATEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-10 a.m., Sept. 26.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 26.

Last night's French communiqué says: West of St. Quentin the enemy during the afternoon attempted to eject us from Epine-de-Dallon. All his assaults were repulsed.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the day was marked by violent enemy reactions on the Moisy farm plateau and in the region north of Allemant where there was desperate fighting all day long. Despite repeated efforts the enemy failed to recover our gains of the previous days and lost heavily leaving prisoners in our hands.

"RESERVED" AND "TRANSFERRED" SUBJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

It is understood that the Committee of non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council formed for the purpose of making a report to Government about 'reserved' and 'transferred' subjects have decided to avail themselves of the services of the Secretary to the Legislative Council who will now become the Secretary of their Committee. It is also understood that the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Parekh is elected Chairman of the Committee which will meet at Bombay on the 21st October.

BULGARIAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

DESPERATE REAR-GUARD FIGHTS.

SERBIANS CAPTURE POPADIJA MASSIF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-20 a.m., Sept. 26.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 26.

A French Eastern communiqué says: Despite fresh reinforcements of German troops the enemy has been obliged to continue his retreat northwards. Strong rearguards are still desperately resisting. North-east of Monastir the Allies have advanced beyond Prilep and are progressing towards Krushevo-Kitchevo-Veles roads.

The Serbians in the centre have carried the Popadija massif eastwards of Babuna and have gained ground westwards of the Lower Cerna. They have also enlarged the bridgehead northwards of the Vardar and captured the heights between the Vardar and the Krivalakavitza valley, where the enemy is hastily entrenching.

On the right wing British, French and Greek troops have thrown strong advance guards across the Vardar at Gradetz and Hudioto and have captured the Harabafi massif, north of Lake Doiran. The booty is increasing. Thirty guns were captured on September 23rd, also railway material.

MONASTIR-PRILEP-GRADSKO ROAD.

FALLS IN ALLIES' HANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 11-45 p.m. Sept. 26.

SALONICA.—The whole of the Monastir-Prilep-Gradsko road, connecting the two Bulgarian armies, is now in the hands of the Allies, whose cavalry is within ten miles of the second line Veles-Ishtip-Prilep. The enemy is fighting desperately to retain the possession of this road also the sector west of Prilep.

The Allies, however, are as near Uskub as the enemy. The occupation of Uskub would be very important.

We hold the Vardar from Ghevgeli to Gradsko.

The Serbians continue to take prisoners and have captured another thirty guns in addition to those previously reported.

BULGARIAN ARMY'S CRITICAL POSITION.

WILL IT REACH ALBANIA?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 24.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Sept. 26.

The position of the Bulgarian army is becoming daily more difficult. The Bulgarians are retreating along Kopuplu-Ishtip road, but the Serbians are within striking distance of this road, which will shortly be cut, after which it is difficult to see how the Bulgarians can be extricated. A certain number may reach Albania, where there are Austrian detachments, but it is a very difficult country and the Albanians dislike the Bulgars.

It is understood that skilled German officers are with the Bulgars, but no definite German units are cooperating.

ALL-INDIA WAR LOAN FIGURES

TOTAL EXCEEDS 51 CRORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

War loan figures up till Sept. 25, are Rs. 512,828,900, Bengal contributing Rs. 196,777,800, Bombay Rs. 145,994,000, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Madras nearly three and three-fourths crores each and Burma Rs. 17,900,000.

The applications for War Bonds through post office received upto 14th September number 59,947 for a total of Rs. 12,080,325.

I. D. F. STUDENTS.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT CONCESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

Mr. S. N. Roy, Under-Secretary to Government of Bengal has sent following letter to Director of Public Instruction, Bengal:—

I am directed to convey the sanction of Government to exemption from payment of college fees as well as from seat rents of hostels and messes attached to Government colleges of students undergoing military training in camp as members of the Indian Defence Force during the period of their training. Any such fees or rents paid up to date may be refunded. I am also directed to convey sanction to exemption from college fees as well as from seat-rents of hostel attached to the Presidency College for a period of three months of such post-graduate students of that college as are or will be under training or have already been trained.

GERMAN MINISTER AND PEACE NOTE.

"NOT MOST SUITABLE MOMENT."

FAILURE OF GERMAN BLOW ADMITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., Sept. 26.

AMSTERDAM.—The Foreign Minister von Hintze referring in the Reichstag to the Austro-Hungarian Peace Note, said the German Government did not think this the most suitable moment for renewal of such appeals, when the enemy was suffering from war psychosis and intoxication from victory. The appeal, however, had been despatched and Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria forthwith adhered to it.

In the course of a review of the world situation, he mentioned the Allied expeditions in Russia and said it was unlikely that the Allies would advance further from the Murman owing to various difficulties. He stated that Germany had agreed to hand over to Spain one of the interned German ships for the duration of war and against proper compensation for every Spanish ship Germany sank.

BREST-LITOVSK TREATY.

Referring to peace in the East, von Hintze said, "It is to our interest and the interest of the German Empire and its allies to adhere to the peace of Brest Litovsk as long as it is at all possible."

General von Wrisberg, explaining the military situation on the Western front in the Reichstag, attributed the failure of the German blow east of Rheims to the impossibility of securing a surprise. The subsequent Allied successes were largely due to the English bringing their home army over and the intervention of the American divisions. He admitted that the British attack on August 8th, was a great success. The Germans' withdrawals in Flanders were made in order to prevent an enveloping British attack.

"AMERICAN SHOULD NOT TERRIFY US."

Dealing with the St. Mihiel salient, von Wrisberg said. "the American armies should not terrify us, we shall also settle with them."

He admitted the Allied successes in the Balkans and Palestine. He also claimed that the German army was now adequately armed against tanks.

Summing up the general military situation, von Wrisberg said in spite of material losses they were well protected.

THE NEW SULTAN.

BROTHER PROCLAIMED AS MOHAMED VI.

The following telegram appeared in the London "Observer" of July 7, 1918.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

A Constantinople telegram states that the proclamation of Vahid Ed-din, the new Sultan, who succeeds as Mohamed VI., took place with great solemnity yesterday morning in the Topkapuf Palace.

The Sultan entered the throne-room at 10-50 a.m., where the new heir to the throne, Abdul Medjid Effendi, the Imperial Princes, the Grand Vizier, the Sheikul-Islam, Ministers, Members of Parliament, and the ex-Khedive, were assembled. The Sultan having taken his seat for a moment by the throne the ceremony of "Biat" began, during which those present kissed the "Satshk," representing the Padisha's hand. After this ceremony the Sultan seated himself on the throne. Reuter.

Vahid Ed-din is the sole surviving son of Sultan Medjid, and brother of the late Sultan Mohamed V. He was born at Constantinople on January 12, 1861. By the law of succession of the reigning Turkish dynasty, the Crown passes to the senior member of the male descendents of Ottoman sprung from the Imperial Harem. Accordingly the new heir to the throne is Prince Abdul Medjid, son of Sultan Abdul Aziz, who was deposed in 1876. Abdul Medjid was born in June, 1869. His brother Youssouf Izzedin, until his death, which took place during the war was heir to the throne.

KAISER'S CONDOLENCES.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—Tht Kaiser has sent the SSltan of Turkey a long message of condolence, and will probably send Prince Henry of Prussia to represent him at the funeral of the late Sultan. In his telegram the Kaiser says he believes that he can count on the new Suitan keeping up the traditional friendship and alliance as devotedly as his predecessor. The new ruler is to be made a Field-Marshal in the Prussian Army.—Exchange.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The chief hope of rainfall in Cent[illegible] north-west India rests on the [illegible] a storm from the Bay. [illegible] have for a week been [illegible] but the feebleness [illegible] is an obstacle [illegible] general in [illegible] Madra[illegible] O[illegible]

RAILWAY STRIKE IN LONDON.

DEMAND FOR INCREASED WAGES.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 26.

A section of South Wales railwaymen have struck demanding an increase of ten shillings weekly instead of an increase of five shillings offered by the War Cabinet and accepted by the unions.

The strike has spread to London, where passenger services of several companies are disorganised. After the meeting of the War Cabinet this morning Sir A. Stanley announced that Government had called on the naval and military authorities to assist railways to carry on military traffic and transport of foodstuffs.

General Macready, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, in a proclamation last night, notified that pickets and others attempting to induce railway workers not to work are liable to arrest and prosecution under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Sir A. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, reiterates that Government will not re-open negotiations with the strikers. He declares that the issue is whether a small section of the community shall coerce Government into meeting the demands regarding a question which has been settled after long negotiations with the men's unions and which settlement the Government considers fair.

DILWARA TEMPLE INCIDENT

PROTEST BY JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.

The following telegram has been sent to H. E. The Viceroy from the Jain Swetamber Conference office:—

"It is with great regret and sense of profound sorrow we learn that notwithstanding protests and requests submissively and courteously made, the highest authority in Rajputana Colonel Maunersmith, accompanied by the General Commanding Mhow Division, entered on 7th inst., our sacred place of pilgrimage, the Jain Temple at Dilara, Abu, with leather boots on in contravention of the order of Government of India and has most rudely spoken and wounded the religious feelings of the Jains and unless strong measures are taken to prohibit such incidents, we are afraid the whole Jain community will be dissatisfied. We therefore humbly pray inquiries into the matter be forthwith instituted and requisite steps be taken to secure to Jains permanently the rights the Government of India was pleased to recognise in respect of their sacred places.—(Sd.) Hirji Khetsy, Resident General Secretary, The Jain Swetamber Conference."

FIGHTING THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S CAMPAIGN IN BOMBAY.

The Medical Relief Committee of the Municipal Corporation held a meeting in the Municipal Hall yesterday to consider what immediate steps should be taken to combat the disease and after discussing the matter with the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer, they have resolved upon taking the following measures:—

(1) The Executive Health Officer [illegible] requested to approach all the large em[illegible] of labour with a memorandu[illegible] suggestions in regard to the [illegible] and preventive steps to [illegible] people to ward off the dise[illegible]

(2) The Municipal Co[illegible] requested to engage in [illegible] sent staff under the [illegible] Officer, as many, ad[illegible] Hospital Assistants and [illegible] students as may be consider[illegible] undertake a systematic ho[illegible] visitation at regular interval[illegible] medical aid and advice to t[illegible] suffering from the disease and [illegible] bute suitable medicines free of c[illegible] such patients as may be willing [illegible] them.

(3) A Sub-Committee was a[illegible] sisting of Mr. Rahimtulla [illegible] (Chairman), Mr. Cowasji Je[illegible] K. E. Dadachanji Col: W. C[illegible] Dr. M. C. Javle to take [illegible] for publicity campaign [illegible] the people what t[illegible] Officer considers [illegible] epidemic, the Sub-[illegible] to cotopt other [illegible]

(4) The Mu[illegible] also reque[illegible] proposed [illegible] tak[illegible]

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

VICEROY ON MOSLEM DISCONTENT.

COTTON CLOTH BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The last meeting of the Autumn session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Viceroy presiding. His Excellency made the following speech:—

We may all look back with satisfaction on the session which has now come to a close. The debates throughout have been inspired by that spirit of cooperation which was the key-note of the scheme of reforms proposed by the Secretary of State and myself. On the official side such cooperation rests on a recognition of Indian opinion, on the non-official side on a recognition that Government has only one end in view—the well-being and progress of India. At the very outset of the session the same note was struck and stirred a sympathetic chord on all sides of the house. It was struck first by the Hon. Mr. Surendra Bannerjea in his eloquent appeal [illegible] official colleagues to grasp the [illegible] fellowship extended to them by [illegible] and in swift response the Hon. the [illegible] Member pledged the whole-hearted cooperation of that fine service, to which he belongs, in the progressive fulfilment of India's destiny as a full partner in the Empire. Quickened by this spirit of cooperation the Council may face the future with confidence. Diversity of opinion there must always be. Diversity indeed is the very law of life. But above diversity there is a higher law still,—the law of unity. And it is the task of this Council to reconcile the many divergent interests of India into one whole and to bring her ever nearer to the goal towards which we are all striving. How great is our essential agreement underlying all diversities of interest was demonstrated in the debate on reforms. That debate has cleared the air. It has removed many misconceptions. It has done much to prepare the ground for the committees that will be engaged this cold weather in investigating the all important questions of franchise and of decentralisations and the provincial division into "transferred" and "reserved" subjects. Some misconceptions no doubt still remain. It could hardly be otherwise with a scheme of such complexity.

MOSLEM REPRESENTATION.

[illegible]ake for instance the disappointment voiced during the debate by some hon. Moslem members at the inadequate representation of their community which to them seemed foreshadowed in the scheme. May I remind them again of my words at the opening of the session? I am most anxious that the fullest representation should be secured to the various classes and communities in India, but I am frankly doubtful myself whether the best method for securing that representation is through a system of separate electorates. However, I am content to leave the unravelling of, this important question in the hands of the committee who will have the fullest evidence placed before them and will be free to make such recommendations as they think right. This assurance was general, addressed to all communities alike. But I would ask my Moslem friends in particular to lay it to heart—it is now for them to plead their cause before the franchise committee. That committee as also the committee that is to deal with subjects will include a member of their community and they may, therefore, plead their cause before them in the fuller assurance that all weight will be given to their claims. The strength of these claims no one recognises more readily than I. Yet their position under the Morley-Minto Reforms is secured. Any advance in that position is for them to make good before the committee.

ALLEGED DISCONTENT AMO[illegible]

"THE SPECTATOR" AND INDIAN REFORMS.

SCATHING REBUKES BY LIONEL CURTIS AND CHARLES ROBERTS.

The following correspondence appears in "The Spectator" to hand by the last mail. This journal, it may be mentioned, has made itself especially conspicuous for the violence and vulgarity of its attacks on India, Indians, and the whole cause of Indian Reform, and is a chief medium of the Sydenham propaganda.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."]

Sir,—The following statement appears in [illegible] Montagu-Chelmsford Re[illegible]gossips tell us that the [illegible] thought and written by [illegible] by Montagu, and sign[illegible]. When gossip is idle it [illegible]d, and I must therefore [illegible]dia in February, before [illegible]itten. I had said every[illegible] in *Letters to the People of India on Responsible Government*, published in the previous December. This, like many other papers printed at the time, was before the Viceroy and Secretary of State. Both documents are in front of you, and you can judge for yourself how much or how little my arguments influenced their recommendations. But really the point is [illegible] the while either of yourself or [illegible]s at a time like this. What matters [illegible]ly how far those recommendations [illegible]ound or otherwise.

I am however, I am forced to take up my pen to contradict the gossips, I cannot lay it down without recording my protest against certain references in this article to *"the political section* of the Brahminical caste in India." I submit to your better judgment, Sir, that "grave, demure, insidious, spring-nailed, velvet-pawed, green-eyed philosophers of Hindsutan" is a string of abuse not to be excused by the fact that it is given as a quotation from Burke. You cannot have realized the insults you are inflicting, nor yet the feelings to which they will give rise, when in the same paragraph you compare Brahmins to jackals, and the whole people of India to "pack of animals outside in the dark waiting to be fed." We have enemies who are labouring constantly to sow hatred between Indians and ourselves. The writer of this article can know but little of modern India, or in using such language he would have hesitated to place a weapon so dangerous in their hands. A few days after the outgoing mails reach Bombay these words will be speading broadcast throughout the vernacular Press, producing a flame of resentment in the minds of a deeply sensitive people. They will be printed and reprinted months hence, as coming from a paper hitherto recognised as the soberest organ of English opinion, and will cause the gravest embarrassment to those who represent us in India.

The class you are attacking has included men like the late Mr. Gokhale, Sir Sunder Lal, and hosts of others whom Englishmen have valued not only as friends, but as loyal and enlightened supporters of the British [illegible]. What excuse can be made for denouncing the whole class to which such men belong without exception or qualification? Your article will do definite mischief, not merely to your own cause, but to the whole position of England in India. I have never yet seen a situation which was helped by wounding people's feelings, still less those of a whole class and a whole people. As Lord Morley, once said, "India is a country where bad manners are a crime," and, in handling this grave crisis in Indian affairs, writers will do well to realize that all classes there are entitled to the same courtesy as those at home. I cannot picture you applying the language you have used of the Political Brahmins and the people of India to the Irish Bishops or the people of Ireland. What public end do you think is served by such words?

I hold no brief for the Brahmin caste. But every thinking man who knows India and the Indian Press must hold a brief for the cause of temperance in public discussion. Our first duty in helping India towards responsible government is to teach that habit. Precept is useless. Our only [illegible] forbearance and examp[illegible]e, an[illegible]

[illegible] Committee and [illegible]ncil, most of these reform impels me to ask space for some reply.

Clearly your attack is levelled not merely against these proposals, but also against the Cabinet's declaration of August last. That declaration, anyhow, was not in favour "of two generations at the very least" of the principles of Wellesley and Cornwallis. It did not merely contemplate self-governing institutions "a very long way off." The goal of Indian policy was stated to be "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government." Doubtless progress was to be by stages, but "the Cabinet had decided that substantial steps were to be taken in this direction as soon as possible." That utterance has been quoted and requoted all over India. It came from a Coalition Government representing all parties, and not a ripple of dissent from it has been seen in Parliament during the last eleven months. It is not only a question of the personal recommendation of Mr. Montagu, though no Secretary of State has ever before had such opportunities of forming a judgment. The policy has been countersigned by the Viceroy, supported whole-heartedly by the collegues who accompanied Mr. Montagu to India, and accepted by the Viceroy's Council and by the Council of India. I do not argue that you are personally bound in any way by the Cabinet's declaration, but it has profoundly affected the situation. The doctrine of paternal Government by the Trustee is definitely abandoned. The time has come to take the quondam minor into partnership within a sphere limited at first but admitting of expansion. I would submit that the first step in your alternative policy for India can only be the dismissal from office of the Cabinet as a whole.

You think that the offer of self-government to India is prompted by "timidity" and "a mixed condition of pity and terror." I am surprised at the impression which the Report seems to have made on you in this respect. I can but honestly state the effect on my own mind of visits to Delhi and Lucknow. They left me with a vivid impression of the immensely increased strength of modern Governments for the maintenance of law and order and for the control of vast tracts of territory. Starting from that consciousness of increased strength, we can, in my view, with far less risk than there might have been in the past, proceed to a devolutioned of self-governing powers in the value of which we honestly believe. You warn us against the chance of a swift descent into anarchy. That may happen if a Government is as criminally weak as that of the Tsar. But where does the Montagu Report fail to provide for the due discharge of Imperial responsibilities of for the maintenance of law and order?

On one page you suggest that the Report proposes to "sacrifice the dumb millions of India to a single caste, literally to a minority of a tiny minority." On the next page, in sketching the Constitution of your experimental Indian Republic, you feel that "as wide a suffrage as possible" might prove a safeguard against "the dominance of a single caste or clique." The provincial Legislative Councils under the Montagu Chelmsford scheme are to be based on as wide and direct a franchise as possible. They have the safeguards of "reserved" services and the Governor's veto. Why is it certain that they must sacrifice the dumb but at least partially enfranchised, millions to a tiny fractional minority?

Your alternative experimental Indian Republic ("subject to the guidance of a political officer" as in a Native State) would, I think, prove either a sham or a probable failure. The Republic under a new Lord Cromer would probly have very little of the genuine. Republic about it. If the political officer was indeed nothing but a friendly onlooker, then I would submit that the breakdowns in self-governing institutions, whether in old Revolutionary France or in Bolshevik Russia, come from plunging untrained into self-government without providing time for the gradual growth of the unwritten customs, conventions, and understandings on which successful free institutions rest. That is the justification for the policy of progressive stages on which the Cabinet's declaration and the Report are based. If unexpectedly the Republic, in spite of an abrupt start without preliminary training, succeeded, how on your principles could you refuse all India the chance of setting up similar institutions without first learning the practice of self-government? As far [illegible]ght can go, that would indeed [illegible]deliberate plunge into Bolshevism. [illegible]ain from a final appeal. [illegible]ve and contemptuous de[illegible] no bones in England, [illegible]rdly the best atmosphere [illegible]roblem should be dis[illegible]ur words will [illegible]ia. You are [illegible]pt a doctrine hard [illegible] India can produce ap[illegible], let us say, the late Mr. [illegible] far as one could judge, [illegible]ed to work free institutions [illegible] Cabinet Minister. Indians [illegible]ess of Japan before their eyes. [illegible]e Cabinet's declaration you [illegible] write themselves down as [illegible]nother fifty years of the [illegible]nwallis and Wellesley, and [illegible] in "for at the very least [illegible] even some approach to [illegible] which exist everywhere [illegible]e and America and [illegible]tries are now trying [illegible] in discussion [illegible]Is it in the in[illegible] provoke an [illegible]t repudiation [illegible]Indians can[illegible]mselves? [illegible] have

[illegible]

applied for permission to cultivate uncultivated land for the [illegible]

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

imperial solidarity that will carry far beyond India itself and that they read the temper of India aright is proved, if proof were needed by the large subscriptions that were simultaneously pouring in to swell the war loan before its close to nearly 50 crores. I offer my thanks to India at large and to the various war loan committees for their unflagging efforts and to the patriotic spirit of Bengal which headed the provinces with a contribution of nearly 20 crores I pay a special tribute.

The combination of these achievements by this Council and in the country forms a fitting close to Sir William Meyer's long and distinguished career in the service of India. He has remained with us on the call of duty at personal sacrifice and all of us are glad to think that his sacrifice has met with so gratifying a reward. In the name of the Council I bid him good-bye and godspeed.

Our session is over. We met three weeks ago buoyed with high hopes in the coming triumph of our cause. In three short weeks our hopes have gone from strength to strength. The first faint flicker of a victorious peace which then seemed dawning on the horizon is now beginning to kindle the whole sky. From every front comes news of victory and in the latest victory of all Indians can proudly claim a glorious share for great forces have gone forth from India to Palestine manned from British India and the Native States and by the Gurkhas from Nepal whose Prime Minister has ungrudgingly placed at our service the gallant man-power of his country. The full story of that victory has yet to be told. Its far-reaching effect no one amongst us can foresee. But of this I am assured when the record of that great glorious campaign is unfolded across the page of history will be writ large the name of India.

TRIAL BY JURY.

Sir William Vincent laid a statement showing the districts of the provinces where the system of trial by jury obtained and also a statement showing the newspapers and magazines whose entry into different provinces had been prohibited.

At question time Sir William Vincent replying to Pandit Malaviya said "The Government of India have no information whether Lord Hardinge sent privately to the Secretary of State a memorandum (on reforms) of the nature mentioned by the hon. member."

Sir George Barnes replying to Mr. Hogg said: "I lay on the table a statement showing the particulars of the only cases four in number, in which permission has been given to export pearls since the prohibition was imposed."

On the motion of Sir George Barnes the Indian Companies' Foreign Interest Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

The Commander-in-Chief moved that the Indian Defence Force (Foreign Service) Bill be taken into consideration and passed The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Sir William Meyer, the Bronze Coin (legal tender) Bill was taken into consideration and passed.

INDUSTRIAL COMPULSION BILL.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief introducing the Industrial Compulsion Bill, in the course of his speech explained that it was becoming difficult to obtain the services of specialists from the United Kingdom for essential war industries and hence the Bill would secure employment of men with special technical knowledge in certain expanding industries of national importance in Government services or under Government control as military service.

In the interval between now and the February session private firms and Chambers of Commerce will have ample opportunity of discussing the provisions of the Bill and any opinions or suggestions which they might wish to put forward would be fully considered when the discussion on the Bill takes place next session.

EUROPEAN MEMBERS' CRITICISM.

Mr. Hogg thought the Bill raised, an issue of great importance. Industrial compulsion, he pointed, had not been enacted in any part of the British Empire and England. It was essential that Government should make a strong case for passing the Bill and it should be shown that this could not be obtained by simpler methods. He thought that in the Bill Government had not followed the best possible road to attain its object, but emphasised that the European community were too anxious to cooperate with Government.

Mr. Ironside in the course of a long speech regretted to strike a note of dissent. The circumstances were peculiar. This was the third amendment of the Indian Defence Force Act. In all respects the Bill was a mistaken policy, which indicated a mistrust of the British European community. Certain assurances were given in Calcutta which both sides loyally carried out. He complained that the people affected by this Bill were not taken into confidence earlier.

Pandit Malaviya agreed with the sentiments expressed by Messrs. Hogg and Ironside.

The Commander-in-Chief said he had listened to the remarks of Messrs. Hogg and Ironside with interest. The demands were increasing and the Government of India was bound to respond. They could not afford to waste time. Their duty was to respond without the least delay. He hoped his assurance should dispell any idea of mistrust of the British European community. They had consulted them fully in the past and Government wanted never to go behind their back.

COTTON CLOTH BILL.

Sir George Barnes, in submitting the [illegible]ting Committee's report on the Cotton [illegible]ill, said:—

[illegible]as explained by me at some [illegible]e was asked to introduce [illegible] of the present [illegible]ord, as I then [illegible]te in some [illegible]hich has [illegible] the age monthly earnings are only Rs. 2,165 per month [illegible]

Sir George Lowndes, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, Mr. Muddiman, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr Sarma, Mr. Ironside, Sir Verney Lovett, Mr. C. E. Low and myself. The Select Committee met and unanimously agreed upon certain amendments, which I will shortly mention. Sir Dinshaw Watcha and Sir Fabulbhoy Currimbhoy had intended to move an amendment in the Select Committee with regard to forward contracts, but unfortunately by inadvertence they omitted to do so. Consequently though the report of the Select Committee is absolutely unanimous with regard to its recommendations. Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy signed reserving to themselves the right, if so advised, of moving an amendment at a later stage of the Bill, dealing with the question of forward contracts.

CHANGES MADE BY SELECT COMMITTEE.

The first amendment made by the Select Committee is a special power inserted in sub-clause 2 of Clause 4, giving the Controller power to prescribe the manner in which standard cloth shall be marked. This was the suggestion of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and while at first he questioned whether it would be possible to mark standard cloth, so that every yard of it should be recognisable, he subsequently agreed that efficient marking was quite feasible by running a coloured thread down the selvage of each piece of standard cloth. In sub-clause 2 (C) of Clause 4 we inserted a few words to make it clear that a manufacturer might at his own risk pass on his obligation to manufacture standard cloth to another manufacturer by such private arrangement as he thought fit. Both Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy thought that this would be a great convenience to some mills which were adapted to weaving only the finer counts. In the last proviso to sub-clause 2 (D) a few words were inserted to make it clear that while in normal circumstances the Controller should fix a flat rate governing mills in the same locality, he should have power to depart from this rule where special reasons existed. In the Bill as it originally stood there was a power to inspect books. This Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy thought might be unduly harassing to the mills and they urged us to trust the mill-owners. The Committee took into consideration the other powers conferred on the Controller and decided to delete the power of inspection. An alteration of some importance was made in Clause 5 of the Bill so as to provide that where the majority of the Committee who have been consulted by the Controller differ from his opinion, the matter must be referred to the Government of India. In the Bill as it originally stood, reference was only to be made if the Committee were all opposed to the Controller's view. Clause 8 of the Bill has been modified so as to penalise the misuse of any mark prescribed by the Controller. At the end of sub-clause (3) of Clause 9 some words were inserted in order to impress on Local Governments the necessity for the utmost publicity with regard to prices fixed for standard cloth. At the suggestion of Mr. Sarma the penalty imposed by sub-clause (2) of Clause 10 has been increased from three months to six months and I think the Council will agree that a severe penalty is needed to prevent the sale of standard cloth at a price higher than the price fixed by the Local Government. This enumerates I think all the changes made of any importance by the Select Committee. The other changes may be described as drafting changes only.

After the meeting of the Select Committee a conference was held to discuss the question whether an amendment was on the whole either necessary or desirable with regard to forward contracts. Eventually an amendment was agreed upon which Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will move and which Sir Dinshaw Wacha, who is unfortunately not able to be present here to-day, has authorised me to say is quite satisfactory to him.

CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

At the same time that the Bill was being discussed by the select committee here a very important conference was held in Bombay under the chairmanship of Mr. Noyce. At this meeting the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay and Cawnpore Chambers of Commerce, the Cotton Contracts Committee, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Bombay Native Piecegoods' Merchants' Association were all representated. In addition the Directors of Civil Supplies or other representatives were present from Madras, the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Baluchistan, Central India, Baroda and Indore. I think that it will be well that I should refer shortly to some of the matters which were touched upon. The discussion which took place at the conference and the work done by it have been, I think, most valuable and will prove to be of great assistance to Mr. Noyce as Controller in working out the details of the scheme. One of the most important matters touched upon at the conference was the existing stocks in the country. Without doubt these stocks are at the present time large. The census which we have lately taken of stocks at the ports shows a much larger amount of cloth in hand than was estimated and I think that it is a safe assumption that the returns are not on the high side. We take it that no one has made a return of a larger amount than he actually holds and it may be that some persons have omitted to make a full disclosure. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey urged at the conference that no millowner or dealer in cotton cloth should be allowed to hold more than a fixed amount. Mr. Noyce informs me that the view taken by the conference generally was that stocks were being withheld from the market in the hope of obtaining higher prices, in many cases by those not accustomed to deal in cotton goods. I hope that the speculators who are trying to make a profit by these means will take warning in time.

DISTRIBUTION OF STANDARD CLOTH.

[illegible]rd to the distribution of standard aspirations concerning the Brest-Litovsk [illegible]. "It is our interest and the interest [illegible] the view taken by the majority of the conference was that in addition to the distribution of cloth by means of Government, municipal or local board shops, the agency of licensed dealers should be utilised if Local Government considered it suitable. The representatives of the mill industry were, however, of opinion that licensed dealers should not form part of the scheme for the distribution of standard cloth. This difficult matter must be left to be worked out by the provinces, but the Controller will be instructed not to issue standard cloth to any province until that province has satisfied him that an efficient scheme of distribiion exists.

CONTROL OF PRICE OF RAW COTTON.

Another important subject discussed was the control of the price of raw cotton. The conference was of opinion that it was impossible and that if possible it would be unwise to attempt to control directly the price of raw cotton in India. We must remember that India is not alone in this matter and that America is a far larger producer of cotton than India. If the United States decide upon a policy of control, then some scheme of control might be worked out for Indian cotton in order to secure Indian parity. Apart from any direct control of the price of raw cotton, it was suggested by some members of the conference that a system of licensing exports should be adopted and the opinion was expressed that a policy based on these lines would have a most salutary effect. It is, of course, clear that any restriction of export of raw cotton would have the effect of artificially reducing the price of cotton for the Indian mills, but we must not forget that it would also have the effect of reducing the price of the raw cotton exported. The amount of surplus cotton which India has year by year to export is large. I think that last year the amount exported was about 5,700,000 cwts. and an artificial reduction in price consequently would entail a heavy net loss to India and a proportionately large present to our customers abroad. This side of the question must not be lost sight of. Though these are strong economic reasons against a policy of restriction of export for the purpose of producing an artificial reduction of the price of raw cotton, a policy of imposing some restriction on export might become alike desirable and necessary, if there appeared to be any risk of a deficiency in the supply of raw cotton for the use of our Indian mills. We must watch the position and be careful to safeguard, if necessary, the supplies of our own mills.

PROVINCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

At the conference the various representatives from the provinces were asked what their requirements of standard cloth were likely to be. The only provinces which were in a position to give a definite statement in regard to their requirements were Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam. The Bengal representatives estimated their requirements at nearly 4 million yards a month, the Bihar and Orissa representatives placed their requirements at the same figure and the Assam representative estimated the requirements for his province at 2 million yards monthly. The other provincial representatives expressed their inability to furnish a definite statement until they were in a position to see the samples of the cloth it was proposed to standardise and particulars of the price fixed for it. Mr. Noyce, who has come up to Simla after attending the conference, reports to me that he has received assurances from the representatives of the millowners of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cawnpore and Madras of their willingness to cooperate in the scheme and assist to the utmost of their power and I should like to tender them my best thanks to-day. By the kindness of the agents of the Textile Mills a sample cloth which seems suitable for standardisation was woven, which I have brought with me to-day and which was submitted to the representatives of Bengal, who pronounced it to be exactly what they required. The specification of it is 208 warp 208 weft 32 reed and 32 pick and the price was estimated at about 5½ annas a square yard in Bombay. I have brought this sample with me to-day in case members of this Council might like to inspect it. I beg to move, my Lord, that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S AMENDMENT.

Speaking on the motion of Sir George Barnes that the Select Committee's report on the Cotton Cloth Bill be taken into consideration, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said:—My Lord, with your Lordship's permission I beg to move the amendment which stands in my name and which runs as follows: "That in Clause 4 to the first proviso to (d) of sub-clause (2) of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following should be added, namely "and if the Controller is satisfied that the manufacturer has incurred actual loss arising out of forward contracts entered into before the commencement of this Act and that such loss is immediately attributable to an order under this Act, he may take such loss into account." I will briefly explain to the Council why I thought it necessary to bring this amendment. Several mills have sold their products six to nine months ahead at high prices and have purchased cotton to cover these sales, also at high prices, thus securing only a fair margin of profit. If under the provision of the Bill a certain portion of the looms is commandeered, then the manufacturer will not be able to fulfill his contract within the contracted period. So *ipso facto* the contract will fall through. The result will be that the mills will not only lose the profit on their sales, but will actually suffer loss on the cotton held by them, if the price of cotton goes down. In these cases I want that if the Controller is satisfied that the mill actually suffered loss, then he should take this matter into consideration when he fixes the prices. I believe this is a just and fair solution. I am obliged to the Hon. member for Commerce and Industry for acceding to my request and accepting this amendment on behalf of Government.

My Lord, I will now come to the Bill itself. In the Select Committee we have made certain alterations and as the Hon. mover has given us a full explanation regarding these chances, I will not deal with them. My Lord, as this Council is aware, the mill-owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, whilst appreciating the object underlying this Bill, have expressed their opinion that there will be many practical difficulties in carrying out the object of the Bill. While realising these difficulties, I cannot help supporting this Bill, when I consider the serious condition of the poor people owing to the high prices of cloth and grain. I support the Government with regard to this measure, fully expecting that the poor people will be benefited and also feeling confident that the Government will properly safeguard the interests of all concerned. The Hon. mover has made reference to certain measures which the Government is considering and which have a bearing on the subject of the present Bill, but which cannot be brought under its perview. As far as I know, the Government do not contemplate the control of more than a small percentage of looms, say about 10 p. c. In this case I am sure it will not in any way hamper the prosperity of the industry. If the agencies through which Government will distribute cheap cloth works satisfactorily and if the object of suppling cheap cloth to the poor people is gained, then am sure, Government will need more cloth. Then, in that case I think, before taking further steps to control more of the production of the mills, it will be imperative for Government in fairness to the industry to control the price and the export of raw cotton, as also the control of the existing stock of cloth in the market, including the imported foreign cloth, as also to fix standard rates for the cloth.

I am glad to learn from the speech of the hon. member that some of these above measures are under the consideration of Government. The hon. member has also informed us that the Government while appointing in the advisory committee mentioned in the Bill will nominate on it representatives of the different associations and chambers concerned in the business. I wish a definite statement to the above effect had been included in the Bill, but on the assurance that my Hon. friend has given that this would be so, I did not press for this and I fully rely on this assurance. My Lord, with these few remarks I beg to support the Bill.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

Sir William Vincent, replying to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea's question re Calcutta and Madras riots, said that the Governments of India have been in communication with the Governments of Bengal and Madras on the subject of these disturbances. They have been informed that the situation in Calcutta is now quite satisfactory and the Government of Bengal are issuing a resolution dealing with the matter.

(Message incomplete.)

THE DUTY OF THE MUSLIMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The increasing solidarity of the Indian nation, and together with it, of the Muslim community in India, requires that Mussalmans of all parts of India should whole-heartedly join in the constitutional agitation which the Bengal Mussalmans have now commenced. The riots at Calcutta will live as a most regrettable event in the history of Lord Ronaldshay's administration, illustrating how stiff-necked bureaucracy can itself at times act in a manner prejudicial to the much-vaunted cause of peace, order and good government. But the constitutional agitation which the Bengal Muslim League has commenced in right earnest to bring the Bengal bureaucracy to its senses cannot be expected to succeed completely in achieving its objects, if unsupported by the voice of the whole of Muslim India. Mussalmans from one end of this Continent to the other are united by the strongest of all ties, the sacred ties of a great common religion and a great common nationality. Hence, I humbly suggest to the Mussalman leaders on this side to set an example in that direction by organising in Bombay, a meeting of the Mussalman public (and of sympathisers from other communities) for the purpose of proving to the Government of India, that the sufferings of Bengal Muslims are keenly felt by their brothers and sisters in Islam, all over India.

I.—At such meetings, resolutions should be passed,—especially calling upon the Bengal Government to publish a full and impartial statement of all the facts connected with the Calcutta riots;—in the absence of any authoritative statement, protesting against the unrestrained and sacrilegious conduct of the military at Calcutta as described in the letter signed by the three Mussalman editors, published by the "Chronicle", and as described in the resolutions passed by the Bengal Muslim League;—urgently requesting the Government of India to inquire how far the Governor of Bengal was responsible for the melancholy disturbance of peace, order and good government;—and, finally, requesting H. E. Lord Chelmsford to rise equal to the emergencies of the unfortunate situation in a manner worthy of British statesmanship.

II.—The episode of the Calcutta riots is an irrefutable reply to those who conveniently believe, that, repressive measures and the preserving of peace and order are synonymous terms. Hence, I would suggest that it should be part of the Mussalman propaganda now, to reiterate in the form of emphatic resolutions at their various public meetings, the Congress-League Declaration of Rights. If Lord Ronaldshay had elected to respect those rights of free citizenship at the very outset.—I am sure, he would not have had to face this deplorable crisis,—a crisis he is incompetent to meet.

III.—I repeat, Sir, that, the sort of sober constitutional agitation which I have suggested, should be carried on throughout the length and breadth of India, and that, Bombay should give the lead—immediately.

Trusting that my humble suggestion will receive due consideration at the hands of Muslim leaders.—Yours, etc.,

N.

M. C. REFORMS SCHEME AND ITS GENESIS.

AN INTERESTING REVELATION.

(HIRALAL H. GANATRA, B..A.)

Newspapers received by the last English mail contain full reports of the Debate on India that took place in both the Houses of Parliament. From these we find a very curious and interesting revelation regarding the genesis of this Report. Lord Islington in the course of his speech is reported to have delivered himself thus:

"As soon as it was decided by the Cabinet that Mr. Montagu should go to India to consult the Viceroy, a committee was set up in the India Office to work out the outlines of a scheme consistent with the announcement that had been made. That Committee consisted of the highest officials in the India Office and members of the Council of India, and of more than one official in England at that time who occupied a high position in the administration of India. *The recommendations of that Committee constituted the starting point of the discussion in India and formed the material for what was now known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.*" (Italics mine.) The public in India heard nothing about this official Committee up-till now, whose recommendations 'formed the material' for the M.-C. Report. This is a very significant and interesting revelation. The Indian public rubbed their eyes when the Report was published here, one of the authors of which, viz., Mr. Montagu had described the present form of Government in India as "too wooden, too iron and too antidiluvian" to meet the requirements of the times. It is quite clear now that Mr. Montagu was given a scheme, the outlines of which were carefully prepared by the official Committee in the Secretary of State for India's Council, and he might have been charged not to go beyond that. Mr. Montagu and H. E. the Viceroy seem to have faithfully followed the mandate given to them and to have prepared a 'transitional' scheme. The Report, having such a genesis, might very well have been felt as "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory." Now one wonders, if the scheme as outlined by the official Committee of the India Council was simply to be elaborated, why were Mr. Montagu and party sent out to India to discuss the problem with the official and non-official world in India! With the outlines of the scheme as sketched by that Committee before them Mr. Montagu and H. E. the Viceroy would have been able to elaborate it independently of each other and then would have amalgamated the two, differences, if any, having been settled half-to-half or as they pleased. Why was so much public money wasted, and why were Mr. Montagu and party exposed to all the risks incident on their voyage through the "danger-zone"? It appears from this that the discussion with the leading Indian associations and Indian publicists was nothing less than a huge joke. It might be that the authors of the Report utilized the opportunity so afforded to lay their heads together in offering criticisms of the Congress-League Scheme, thus endeavouring to strengthen their case as much as they possibly could.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY MANIFESTO.

Arrangements are being made to circulate widely a manifesto on Anti-Untouchability with a view to secure signatures of representatives belonging to the several communities and sections of India. It is proposed to extend propagandist work in the districts on a large scale.

The following is the text of the manifesto:—

The Indian National Congress in its session held at Calcutta in December, 1917, adopted the following resolution:—"This Congress urges upon the people of India the necessity, justice and righteousness of removing all disabilities imposed by custom upon the depressed classes, the disabilities being of a most vexatious and oppressive character, subjecting these people to considerable hardship and inconvenience."

The All-India Depressed Classes Mission Conference for the Abolition of Untouchability in its first session held in Bombay on 23rd March, 1918, adopted the following resolution:—"This Conference is of opinion that that the condition of untouchability imposed upon the depressed class in India ought forthwith to be abolished and for this purpose calls upon the influential and representative leaders of thought and action in every province to issue a manifesto abolishing such untouchability enabling these classes to have free and unrestricted access to all public institutions such as schools, dispensaries, courts of justices, etc., conducted for the public benefit and at the public expense and also to public places such as wells, springs, reservoirs, Municipal standpipes, bathing-ghats, burning-ghats, places of business, amusement and worship, etc., etc."

With a view to give practical effect to the above resolutions we the undersigned declare hereby that the removal of the bar of untouchability is imperatively and immediately needed as much in the best interest of the United Indian Nation as also in the defence of what is best and highest in Hindu religion. We also demand it therefore as the bounden duty of every true son and daughter of India and also each and every faithful follower of Hindu religion—nay every member of self-respecting humanity—that he should do his best and utmost to help in the cause of removing this bar of untouchability as well as restoring the millions of its victims in this country to a decent and efficient status in life.

We, the undersigned also declare hereby that it is our own personal duty to give effect to the above resolutions whenever required of us severally in our own case.

Next follows a long list of signatories well-known to the public and representing all classes and castes which includes the names of Drs. Erulkar, Deshmukh, Miss Joshi, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jayakar, Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale, Dr. Mann, Messrs. Paranjpye, Limaye, Kale, Gune, Kelkar, D. V. Belvi, R. G. Pradhan, G. S. Khaparde, the Hon. Mr. Misra and others.

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WHICH WEAKNESS IS WORSE?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully read Sir William Vincent's plausible apologia for the refusal by Government of such an obviously harmless step as the appointment of a committee to enquire into the working of the Press Act. Whether well-founded or not, it is an undeniable fact that there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction with the administration of the Act. Amidst such circumstances it would have been, to say the least, wisdom to clear the air, particularly when Government are "entirely satisfied" with the administration of the Act. However, Government thought otherwise. Said Sir William Vincent: "Any further committee at this present moment would, in my judgment, simply lead to an entirely incorrect impression that the Government of India are suspicious that the Act is being maladministered. The Government of India, they would say, last year refused to repeal the Act, this year they are weakening, they are going to have an inquiry into it." Now, is it not worse weakness to be afraid of being called weak? Surely, to consent to an open trial of one's conduct bespeaks strength and not weakness. It is the weak man who shirks a trial; the strong man is ever ready to stand it. And supposing it is weakness to consent to one's conduct being subjected to the searchlight of an inquiring committee, is it not a worse weakness to refuse it for fear that some one may construe such consent as a sign of weakness? And, pray, who would construe Government's consent to appoint a committee in response to non-official

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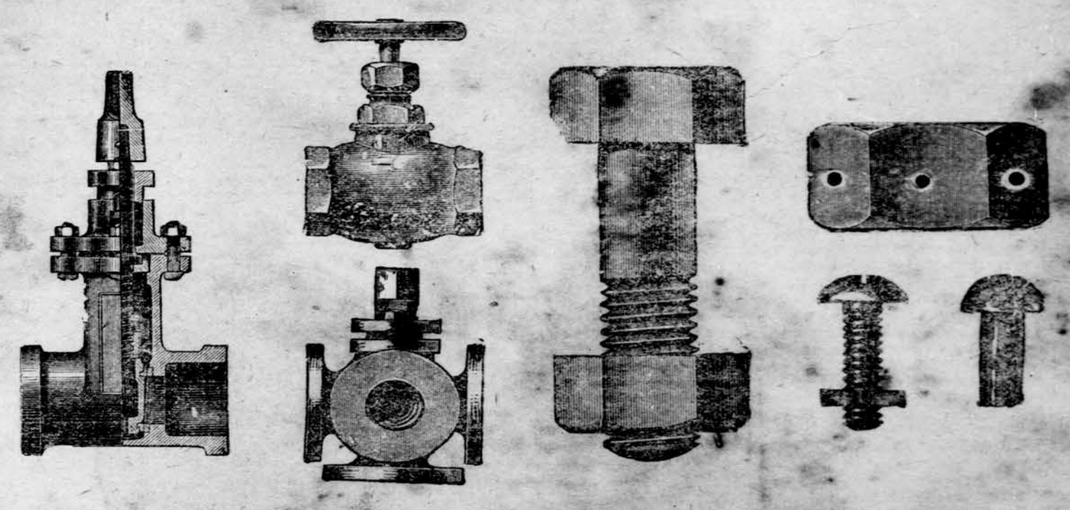

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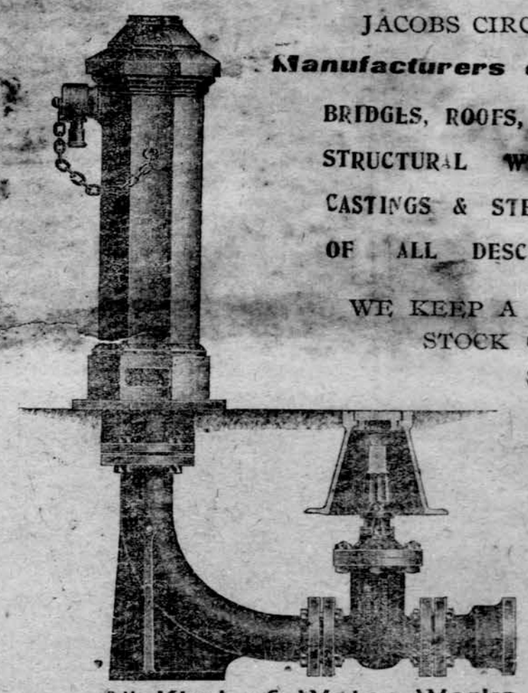

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